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A REPORT TO THE
KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY
OF ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY COLLEGE
IN DAVIESS COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Research Report No. 216

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Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
July 1, 1985

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**A REPORT TO THE
KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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OF ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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Submitted by
Legislative Research Commission
Kentucky Council on Higher Education
University of Kentucky Community College System
July 1, 1985

This report was prepared by the Legislative Research Commission and paid for from state funds.

A REPORT TO THE KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A Study of the Feasibility of Establishing a Community College in Daviess County, Kentucky

Executive Summary

This feasibility study was conducted jointly by the Legislative Research Commission, the Council on Higher Education and the University of Kentucky Community College System pursuant to the direction of the 1984 Kentucky General Assembly.

The principal findings highlighted in this summary represent a consensus of the three participating agencies responsible for conducting the study. It is emphasized that this is a feasibility study and no recommendations have been made with respect to whether a community college should or should not be established in Daviess County.

Findings

- o That the Owensboro/Daviess County community leadership, both civic and governmental, has a long history of dedicated service in seeking, obtaining, and supporting increased higher education opportunities for the area.
- o That Murray State University and Western Kentucky University continue to serve the area well in terms of graduate education and continuing education.
- o That Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, the two private undergraduate institutions in Owensboro, have served and continue to serve the community well but that escalating tuition at the two schools has limited financial access for many citizens.
- o That the difference between the private college tuition and public institution tuition is not reduced sufficiently by additional financial aid programs available to students attending private colleges (i.e., Kentucky Tuition Grant program). Further, proposed changes in federal financial aid programs will exacerbate the problem and make it more difficult for students to attend private colleges.
- o That student financial aid for the type of student most likely to attend a community college (i.e., part-time students) is even more limited making it more difficult for such students to attend the private colleges.
- o That each of the Council on Higher Education's Criteria for the Establishment of Two-Year Institutions has been or can be met; to wit,
 - Evidence of Need - There is an unmet need and demand for low-cost public higher education in the area. This need is reflected in college-going rates which are below the state average and markedly below that of counties of

roughly comparable size and economic foundation. The demand is reflected in the enrollment experience of the Community College Program in Owensboro (OCCP) which was initiated in the fall, 1984. In the fall, well over 500 students enrolled and by the Spring semester, over 700 students were enrolled. In less than one year, the OCCP has become almost as large, in terms of headcount enrollments, as either of the two private schools. Another indicator of demand is the fact that the enrollment of first-time Daviess County freshmen expressed as a percentage of prior spring high school graduates increased sharply from 40.8% in 1983 to 47.8% in 1984.

- Minimum Population Requirement - The 1980 population of the proposed service area was 125,546 with 85,000 in Daviess County alone. Even when adjusted for the presence of the two private schools, the minimum population requirement of 50,000 is clearly exceeded.
- Outlook for Economic Growth - The economy of the area is quite diversified with a trend toward an increasing "white-collar" base in retail trade, finance, health, and tourism. Daviess County is the state's fourth largest employment center and ranks 13th out of 120 counties in terms of median family income and 9th in terms of per capita income. The outlook for economic growth is good.
- Evidence of Support - The complete text of the study has several pages of narrative documenting the interest and level of support for the proposed community college. This criterion is clearly met.
- Evidence of Continuing Local Interest - There is no reason to believe that the high level of interest shown to date will in any way diminish in the future. In the opinion of the study staff, this criterion is met.
- Minimum Student Enrollment - The criterion states that the proposed institution should have an "initial enrollment of 350 with a potential of 500 within three to five years." The current community college program in Owensboro already has in excess of 700 enrollments. The area has about 1500-1600 high school graduates each year and even when adjusted for the presence of the two private schools, clearly exceeds the recommended minimum of 1000.
- Commuting Area - The area to be served by the proposed institution includes Daviess and the contiguous counties of Hancock, McLean, and Ohio. These counties should be responsible for ninety percent of the enrollment in the proposed institution.
- Relationships to Other Institutions - The proposed

institution will have a definite impact on enrollments at the two private schools. The impact on Brescia College will likely be greater because of its heavy dependence on area part-time students. In the opinion of the study staff, the enrollment losses are survivable but will require some continued commitment to the private schools on the part of the community, the full cooperation of the community college officials, and new recruitment initiatives on the part of the private schools.

- Availability of Part-Time Instructors - The evidence indicates that there is an abundance of qualified individuals in the community who are interested in teaching at the proposed institution.
 - Attraction for Faculty - Owensboro is the cultural and economic hub of the area and as a place to live and work would be very attractive to potential full-time faculty and staff.
 - Evidence of Adequate Physical Site - There should be no problem in locating an adequate physical site. Several options are discussed in the study narrative and include the lease of existing vacant facilities. In addition, land for new construction is available both within and outside of the city limits of Owensboro.
- o That there are basically three organizational models which could be adopted for a community college in Owensboro.
- A separate free-standing Owensboro or Daviess County Community College as the 14th unit in the University of Kentucky Community College System.
 - A Community College System operation in the form of a "Green River Community College" which would have campuses at Henderson and Owensboro.
 - A permanent Owensboro campus of Henderson Community College. Classes offered at Owensboro as a campus of Henderson Community College could be continued and expanded to serve the needs of the Owensboro area.
- o That regardless of the organizational model adopted, the annual "new dollar" state appropriation required to operate a community college program with 1000 enrollments would be approximately \$1,200,000.

Summary

In summary, from the standpoint of need, demand, and community support, it would be feasible to establish a community college in Daviess County. Such an institution would, in a very short period of time, become one of the larger community colleges in terms of enrollment. The institution would have a definite

impact on enrollments at the two private schools.

The annual "new dollar" state appropriation required to operate such a college would be approximately \$1,200,000.

A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING
A COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN DAVIESS COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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SECTION I

A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY COLLEGE OWENSBORO, DAVIESS COUNTY, KENTUCKY JULY 1, 1985

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

Over the past several years, community leaders in the Owensboro/Daviess County area have studied and voiced increasing concern over comparatively low educational attainment levels in the state's third largest city and fourth largest metropolitan area. Despite the presence of two private four-year institutions, Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, the college-going rate in Daviess County is below the state average and significantly below that of communities of roughly comparable size and economic foundation. The community, through the Citizen's Committee on Higher Education in Owensboro and its elected officials, has concluded, despite its desire not to harm the two private institutions, that the establishment of a public community college to be located in Owensboro is both needed and justified.

During the 1984 session of the Kentucky General Assembly, sufficient arguments were presented before that body to result in the passage of two resolutions calling for a study of the feasibility of establishing a community college in Daviess County. Copies of these resolutions may be found in Appendix I-A.

While both resolutions called for a feasibility study, HR 126 also requested the University of Kentucky Community College System (UKCCS) to "provide community college services in Daviess County in the school years 1984-85 and 1985-86." The UKCCS has subsequently responded to that request and the results of that effort are included in this study.

It is emphasized that this is a feasibility study and no recommendations have been made with respect to whether a community college should or should not be established in Daviess County.

SECTION II

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY PROCESS

As directed by the General Assembly, this feasibility study was conducted jointly by the Legislative Research Commission, the Council on Higher Education, and the University of Kentucky Community College System.

Input was requested and received from those institutions considered to have a particular interest in the issue. These included Brescia College, Kentucky Wesleyan College, Henderson Community College, Madisonville Community College, Murray State University, Western Kentucky University, the Daviess County State Vocational School, the Owensboro State Vocational School, and the Owensboro Junior College of Business (proprietary). In addition, the Citizens Committee on Higher Education in Owensboro made major

contributions to several sections of the study.

The study staff reviewed statutes, Council on Higher Education policy, previous studies of community college education in Kentucky, and previous studies pertaining to higher education in Owensboro. In addition, the staff collected and analyzed data from several sources including official enrollment data for the fall 1984 semester and data from a survey of students enrolled in the community college program in Owensboro this academic year (84/85).

SECTION III

AUTHORITY FOR, AND HISTORY OF, COMMUNITY COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT

IN KENTUCKY

The modern history of the community college system in Kentucky began in 1962 with legislation authorizing the establishment of a system of community colleges. That legislation, amended several times since 1962, now appears in KRS 164.575-600 and may be found in appendix III-A. With the initial establishment of nine community colleges, subsequent additions and status changes, the UKCCS is currently comprised of the following thirteen institutions:

- o Ashland Community College
- o Elizabethtown Community College
- o Hazard Community College
- o Henderson Community College
- o Hopkinsville Community College
- o Jefferson Community College (Louisville)
- o Lexington Community College (Lexington)
- o Madisonville Community College
- o Maysville Community College
- o Paducah Community College
- o Prestonsburg Community College
- o Somerset Community College
- o Southeast Community College (Cumberland)

In the Fall of 1984, enrollments in the thirteen University of Kentucky community colleges ranged from 629 at Hazard to 6,767 at Jefferson Community College. Excluding Jefferson Community College and Lexington Community College, the average enrollment in 1984 was 1,309. Enrollments in the community college sections of the four-year institutions are not routinely separated for reporting purposes.

While the statute indicates that community colleges shall be maintained in certain specific communities, nothing in the statute prohibits the development of additional community colleges in other communities. On the contrary, KRS 164.020(8) specifies that, among other responsibilities, the Council on Higher Education shall ". . .; review proposals and make recommendations to the governor

regarding the establishment of new state-supported community colleges and new four-year colleges." In the exercise of this responsibility the Council adopted, in 1968, a set of criteria for the establishment of new community colleges. These criteria may be found in Appendix VI A and form the principal basis of this study. It should be noted that the Council has reviewed the criteria and affirmed their continuing validity on several occasions since their initial adoption.

The Council on Higher Education has adopted role and mission statements for each type of institution in the Commonwealth. The role and mission of public community colleges (Type I institutions) reads as follows:

"The University of Kentucky Community College System, consisting of twelve community colleges and a technical institute, shall provide traditional community college education to Kentucky students.* The programming of the individual segments of the community college system should be developed in accordance with the availability of resources and with particular emphasis on the needs of the immediate community. It is expected that programming will vary from institution to institution as each community college responds to its situation. Thus, some community colleges will be comprehensive in nature while others will be more limited in scope.

In general, the community colleges shall offer a mix of programs designed to serve the general education, occupational, and continuing education needs of the immediate community with certain restrictions. Neither the community colleges nor community college components within four-year universities should offer certificate programs of less than the associate degree level unless such programs are an integral part of associate and baccalaureate programs. Associate degree programs which are high cost and designed to meet specific but limited manpower needs of the Commonwealth should be designed to rotate among the community colleges in the system as the need for and interest in the program increases/declines in a particular community. Unique technical programs which are underenrolled should be made available to interested students regardless of the institution in which they are enrolled while certain highly technical discipline-specific continuing education offerings might be inappropriate undertakings for community colleges.

Community colleges shall provide student services such as career counseling, academic advising, and developmental studies in order to insure that students have an opportunity to achieve their needs, abilities, and aspirations.

Where community colleges are located proximate to other

higher education and/or postsecondary institutions, they should foster close working relationships and develop articulation agreements with those institutions. Community colleges are encouraged to develop, where practical, joint programs with vocational schools which promote the sharing of existing facilities and capabilities while upgrading the level of instruction."

*Note: In 1984, Lexington Technical Institute was converted to a community college. The mission statement has not yet been revised to reflect that change.

In summary, the authority for, and role and mission of, community colleges has been established through statute, through Council on Higher Education policy, and through precedent. There is nothing in these documents that would prohibit the establishment of a community college at Owensboro.

SECTION IV

A BRIEF HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE OWENSBORO/DAVIESS COUNTY AREA

The modern history of higher education in Daviess County began in 1946 with the initial efforts of Brescia College and, four years later, with the establishment of Kentucky Wesleyan College. Ironically, the aggressive, positive efforts of community leaders to seek and obtain higher education services for the community has, in recent years, created problems as they have attempted to obtain comparatively low cost public higher education.

Private Higher Education

The Mount Saint Joseph Junior College for women, later renamed Brescia College, began evening extension courses in Owensboro in 1946 at the request of Owensboro community leaders. Because of the demand for higher education, the entire campus was moved to Owensboro in 1950. In 1952, Brescia became a four-year college.

In 1950, local citizens began working to persuade the trustees of Kentucky Wesleyan College in Winchester to move that college to Owensboro. The \$1 million needed to bring the Methodist college to Owensboro was raised in a fund drive among local businesses and individuals.

Every year since the establishment of the two private colleges, local citizens have supported their operating budgets and building needs through yearly contributions and special fund drives. While exact figures are not available, the community has contributed several million dollars in support of the private colleges.

Within the last four years, Kentucky Wesleyan and Brescia have completed fund drives for \$3.5 million and \$2.1 million, respectively -- both with heavy local support. Kentucky Wesleyan has since announced a new five-year fund drive to raise \$8.9 million by 1989. Brescia began a three-year \$3 million fund drive in 1984. While obviously willing to support the private schools, the community feels very strongly that it has not received public higher education services commensurate with the taxes it has contributed to the Commonwealth.

Graduate Education

In the 1960s, a group of local citizens including then-Mayor Waitman Taylor began working to broaden the graduate education available in the Owensboro area. Many local citizens contributed "seed money" to initiate state-supported graduate education programs in the area.

Through the efforts of that informal group and state Council on Higher Education support, the Owensboro Consortium was formed in 1969. The consortium was a coalition of private and public institutions (Brescia and Kentucky Wesleyan colleges, the University of Kentucky, Western Kentucky University, Murray State University) that cooperated in delivering graduate courses in Owensboro.

In the Consortium's early years, local citizens, functioning principally through the Consortium's local advisory board, lobbied unsuccessfully for increasing the scope and funding of the Consortium. The Consortium's budget remained at \$300,000 through most of the 1970s -- years when high inflation eroded the actual value of that budget by 50 percent.

In 1976, the Council-financed Wood-Patterson report outlined the serious weaknesses of the Consortium structure. At the same time the report advocated renewed state commitment to this area. "The Commonwealth should feel a special obligation to give special attention and assistance to the region at this time," concluded the report. The conclusions of the report and continued limited state funding spurred local citizens to seek new mechanisms to attract state support for higher education in Owensboro.

In 1977, conversations were initiated with Harry Snyder, executive director of the Council on Higher Education, on the future course of Owensboro graduate education. In 1978, the Owensboro-Daviess County Chamber of Commerce participated in a study of the needs of Kentuckians in the region for graduate services. The Chamber's work, strongly supported by the local newspaper, resulted in a proposal in 1979 to establish a University of Kentucky graduate center in Owensboro to replace the Owensboro Consortium. The University of Kentucky was chosen because it was the only university with a statewide mission for graduate programs.

The proposal failed to receive Council approval, but local citizens continued to work toward reforming the Consortium. A second Council study, "Report of the Task Force on Graduate and Continuing Education Needs: Owensboro-Daviess County and Contiguous Counties," assessed the graduate educational needs of the area. This study and other discussions at the state level resulted in placing the Consortium under the control of Western Kentucky University in 1980.

Undergraduate Education

With the Consortium now somewhat protected from the institutional quarrels which limited its effectiveness--and with a substantially larger Consortium budget, local attention turned to undergraduate education as the most pressing local need.

With the presence of Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College, state education officials historically refrained from offering courses and programs which would compete directly with those of the two liberal arts colleges. Local sentiment also implicitly discouraged any state effort to duplicate Kentucky Wesleyan or Brescia programs, especially in the undergraduate area.

These protective sentiments gave way under the pressure of the rapid rise of private college tuition through the last two decades. Tuition rates at both private colleges are now over \$100 per credit hour. That effectively denies access to higher education for many, especially those in the lower socio-economic groups. Current data from this year's community college students confirms that conclusion. (See Section VI)

Another factor forcing change was increasing community awareness that, despite the presence of two four-year colleges, Owensboro/Daviess County ranked near the bottom of the state's urban areas in percentage of high school seniors attending college. From 1977 through 1984, an average of 41.2% of all high school seniors in Daviess County attended college, well below the state average of 43.2% and far below other urban areas. For example, in Warren County (Bowling Green), an average of 51.6% of the graduating seniors entered college.

To deal with that problem while utilizing the existing colleges, local citizens proposed a "tuition supplement" program. That proposal was presented to the Council on Higher Education in 1981.

Under the proposal, three associate degrees would be offered through Western Kentucky University with some courses taken at Kentucky Wesleyan and Brescia. Students paid Western's tuition rate for the private college courses, with the difference in private college tuition rates (the tuition supplement) paid by the

state. This program was approved and the Consortium allocated \$225,000 from its budget in 1982.

That program encountered trouble from the beginning. Not only did its limited program not meet people's larger needs, but it enjoyed little state support, either in the Council or the Legislature. The legality of the program was also questioned and the effort was terminated after two years.

Citizens Committee on Higher Education

On Sept. 27, 1983, at a public budget committee hearing of the Council on Higher Education in Owensboro, a group of about 30 citizens discussed the future of higher education in Owensboro. At that meeting, the Owensboro community was challenged by Council members to decide "What it is Owensboro really wants." An ad hoc citizens committee was formed with the goal of developing a community consensus on an acceptable alternative for delivering state-supported undergraduate courses and programs in Owensboro. Committee membership was drawn from a broad range of interests: business and labor, private and public education, minorities and women's groups. Once formed, the goal the Committee adopted was to raise the percentage of high school seniors going on to college from 41.2 percent to 55 percent.

A variety of alternatives were developed with the aid of consultant A.D. Albright, president emeritus of Northern Kentucky University. Because of its statewide mission, its low cost, and its expected appeal to a different clientele from the private liberal arts college, the community college was adopted as the most reasonable option available. And unlike other attempts to meet Owensboro's educational needs, it stood in the mainstream of Kentucky higher education.

The Committee's proposal advocated funding of 25 community college courses to be delivered in Owensboro for 250 students beginning in fall 1984.

The proposal was discussed with many local citizens, including the presidents of the two private colleges. A public meeting was held in the Daviess County Courthouse with 50 area public officials and business and political leaders. A second meeting in Owensboro's City Hall was held for the general public. Approximately 100 people attended the second meeting.

Participants at both meetings were invited to critique the options presented or offer alternatives better suited to meet the need for expanded educational opportunities while minimizing the harm done to the two private colleges. The committee wanted whatever proposal that emerged to represent a community consensus, not merely a Committee consensus.

As a result of these meetings, the community college proposal

was endorsed by a significant number of business, labor and governmental organizations, including the Owensboro-Daviess County Chamber of Commerce, the Owensboro Council of Labor, Daviess Fiscal Court, the Owensboro City Commission, Hancock Fiscal Court, Ohio Fiscal Court, McLean Fiscal Court, the Owensboro Board of Education, the Daviess County Board of Education, the Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation and District 8 of the Kentucky Nurses Association. In addition, support has come from the League of Women Voters, the black community, and numerous individuals.

For years, attempts to bring state-supported education to the area had been rebuffed by the charge that "Owensboro doesn't know what it wants." A large, diverse segment of the community now clearly supports the development of a community college for Owensboro.

Although both local colleges are concerned about the impact of community college classes on their enrollments, no organized public opposition to the community college proposal has surfaced. Both schools have undertaken discussions with the community college regarding the coordination of curriculum for students eligible to take their junior and senior years at Brescia and Kentucky Wesleyan.

The Community College Program in Owensboro (OCCP)

As a result of the efforts of the Citizens Committee and of local legislators, funds were allocated by the 1984 General Assembly for the purpose of providing, through the University of Kentucky Community College System, community college courses in Owensboro beginning in the fall, 1984. Through Henderson Community College, approximately 50 courses were offered in the fall, 1984 with enrollment well in excess of 500. In the spring, 1985, the number of courses increased significantly and the number of enrollees exceeded 700.

In addition to providing limited funding for this interim approach to providing community college courses, the General Assembly also directed that this study of the feasibility of establishing a community college in Owensboro be conducted.

SECTION V

EXISTING HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DAVIESS COUNTY AREA

As mentioned briefly in the previous section, several institutions have contributed to meeting the postsecondary education needs of the area over the years. This section will describe those institutions and efforts in somewhat more detail.

Located within Daviess County are two private, liberal arts

colleges -- Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College.

- o Brescia College - Brescia is a small, Catholic, 4-year liberal arts college with ties to the Owensboro community since 1946. In 1950 it began operating as a junior college and a year later converted to a 4-year institution. Average total headcount enrollment over the past five years was 881 with about 50% of those students classified as full time. Between 75% and 80% of Brescia's enrollees are from the immediate area.

Brescia confers approximately 95 baccalaureate degrees each year and its most productive programs are accounting, business management/administration, elementary and special education, and speech and hearing. Brescia also offers six associate degree programs and confers about 15-25 such degrees each year. The most productive programs are business technology, engineering technology and more recently, computer technology.

The Brescia campus is concentrated near downtown Owensboro and includes dormitory space for approximately 150 students.

Tuition is \$3,090/year or \$103/credit hour which makes it among the least expensive of private institutions in the state.

- o Kentucky Wesleyan College - Kentucky Wesleyan is a small liberal arts college affiliated with the Methodist church. Its ties with Owensboro also began in the early 1950's. Average total headcount enrollment over the past five years was 927 with approximately 75% of those students classified as full-time. Approximately 60% of Kentucky Wesleyan's enrollees are from the immediate area.

Wesleyan offers 32 baccalaureate programs and confers approximately 110 degrees each year. Its most productive baccalaureate programs are accounting, business, and education. The institution lists 17 associate degree programs but, with the exception of nursing, confers very few associate degrees.

Although located near downtown Owensboro, Wesleyan has what might be categorized as a traditional suburban campus with considerable open space. There are several handsome buildings including four dormitories.

Tuition at Kentucky Wesleyan is \$3,930/year or \$115/credit hour.

- o Western Kentucky University - WKU, the main campus of which lies approximately 70 miles south of Owensboro, has been very active in meeting graduate education needs in Owensboro. Through WKU, residents of the Owensboro area can earn master's degrees in five or six areas of education without having to travel to Bowling Green for classes. Enrollments in WKU's graduate programs average about 1500/year.

Western Kentucky University currently offers no lower-division courses in Owensboro and for the most part, any upper-division offerings are restricted to fields that are not duplicated at the private schools. The recent exception to this is in the area of nursing where WKU has taken its upper-division nursing program to Owensboro and consequently is in competition with the baccalaureate nursing program at Kentucky Wesleyan. Western Kentucky University has contemplated offering the upper-division component of other selected degree programs that would not be in competition with the two private schools, e.g., geology. In addition to academic course offerings, WKU is highly active in providing continuing education programs in the area. Western Kentucky University has a full-time professional staff member in Owensboro to coordinate its efforts there.

- o Murray State University - Murray State University is located 150 miles southwest of Owensboro. Despite the distance problem, Murray has for several years offered a highly successful master's degree program in business administration in Owensboro. The program has been very popular and, in 1983/84, approximately 45 students were enrolled. Murray has assigned an on-site, full-time director to the program. In addition to the MBA program, Murray also offers selected graduate courses in vocational education in co-operation with Western Kentucky University. A substantial number of continuing education programs are offered by Murray in Owensboro and Murray State University faculty members have been active in consulting work in the community.
- o Henderson Community College - Prior to the fall of 1984, Henderson Community College offered 2 to 5 courses each semester in Owensboro in conjunction with the two vocational schools. By contrast, in the spring of 1985, almost 50 courses were offered with several of these having more than one section.
- o Vocational Schools - Daviess County is served by two vocational schools which provide both secondary and postsecondary educational opportunities. In

1983/84, enrollments in the postsecondary programs were 368 at the Daviess County Vocational School and 451 at the Owensboro Vocational School.

- o Owensboro Junior College of Business - This proprietary institution offers associate degrees in business administration, data processing and data management, real estate, and secretarial administration. Enrollment is approximately 350 and tuition is listed as \$3,870/year.

In summary, while it may appear that a wide range of higher education opportunities have existed in Owensboro, low-priced public higher education at the undergraduate level has been very limited.

SECTION VI

CRITERIA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

This section will address the criteria for the establishment of two-year institutions as adopted by the Council on Higher Education on January 12, 1968 and reaffirmed as still appropriate on subsequent occasions. The criteria as they appear in the Council on Higher Education policy manual may be found in Appendix VI-A. Tables of data and information used in addressing this Section may be found in Appendix VI-B.

- Evidence of Need. *The region to be served by a community college shall show evidence of need for such an institution and of the continuing opportunity for placement of a sufficient number of graduates in employment and in four-year colleges and universities to justify the programs.*

This section will address the need and/or demand for higher education in the area which the community college would serve. The primary focus will be on Daviess County but with references to Hancock, McLean and Ohio.

By virtually every measure of the factors generally considered to contribute to a community's need or demand for increased educational attainment, Daviess County ranks very high among Kentucky's 120 counties.

- o It ranks 4th in terms of total population.
- o It ranks 9th in terms of per capita income and 13th in terms of median family income.
- o It has consistently ranked in the top 10, and in 1983 ranked 2nd, in the percentage of its 9th graders who ultimately graduate from high school.
- o It ranks 12th in the percentage of its population over age 18 with at least a high school education.

- o It has a large parochial high school and generally such schools produce a college-going rate considerably higher than do public schools.
- o It has a work force which is becoming increasingly "white-collar" in nature.
- o Its community leaders have a long history of advocating for increased higher education opportunities.
- o It has two private 4-year colleges.

Given these factors, it could be concluded that Daviess County should rank considerably above the state average in terms of higher education attainment. Such is not the case. In fact, by the two primary measures of attainment Daviess ranks below the state average.

- o College-Going Rate - The college-going rate is the percentage of spring high school graduates who enroll in college the following fall. In every year from 1977 through 1984, the Daviess County rate has been below the state average. The average rate for Daviess over the seven year period was 41.2% as compared to the state average of 43.2. For the period, Daviess County ranked 32nd among all Kentucky counties. Rates for selected other counties which might be considered somewhat comparable to Daviess are: Boyd - 51.9, Calloway 50.5, Franklin - 53.5, Henderson 45.6, Kenton - 48.2, McCracken 49.2, Pike - 32.4, and Warren - 51.6. Rates for the other counties in the proposed service area are Hancock - 34.6, McLean 34.6, and Ohio - 26.4.
- o First-Time Freshman Enrollment - Another way of looking at college-going rates is to express first-time freshman enrollments as a percentage of prior spring high school graduates. First time freshmen are those who enroll in college for the first time and includes not only the new high school graduates but also graduates of prior years who enroll in college for the first time (i.e., they delayed starting college). From 1980 through 1983, Daviess County consistently lagged 3 to 12 percentage points below the state average. In 1984, the Daviess County rate jumped 7 points and, for the first time, exceeded the state average. This improvement is almost surely due to the establishment of the community college program in Owensboro (OCCP) in the fall 1984. Almost all of the increase is due to high school graduates of prior years -- not to the spring 1984 graduates.

In summary, by most measures, higher education attainment rates for Daviess County are considerably below that which would be expected given other characteristics of the community. The rates for other counties in the proposed service area are considerably below the state average.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAM IN OWENSBORO (OCCP)

Perhaps the most persuasive evidence of need is in the experience of the OCCP which was initiated in the fall 1984.

As an interim measure, the 1984 General Assembly requested that the University of Kentucky Community College System offer "community college services" in Owensboro beginning in the fall 1984.

Working through Henderson Community College, the System offered approximately 50 traditional community college courses in the fall and approximately 70 courses in the spring 1985. Although of necessity hurriedly put together, the program was an immediate success in terms of enrollments and community support. The following is a discussion of the characteristics of the student body as determined through a survey of the students and through analysis of the students' application forms.

During the first semester of operation, 541 students enrolled for classes exclusively at the "Owensboro campus" of Henderson Community College. In the spring of 1985, 724 students were enrolled. The following will briefly describe the characteristics of the fall 1984 students based on information provided by the students on their applications for admission.

The average Owensboro student was a non-traditional student aged 28 years old. An overwhelming majority (82%) of the students attended part-time during the first semester of operation. The average age of the part-time student was 30; full-time students were 23 years old on the average. Seventy percent of the students were female and thirty percent male. Ninety-eight percent were white; 2% of the students were either black or other ethnic background.

Nearly half of the students (48%) were officially enrolled as non-degree students. This is probably due in part to the evening orientation of the classes and partly due to the students' lack of time to complete needed paperwork such as taking the ACT examination to obtain degree status. Students enrolled as transfer students made up nearly a quarter, 24%. The technical programs which interested the largest number of students were the business management program (7.4%), data processing (4.6%) and students hoping to enter the nursing program (4.1%).

Eighty percent of the students who enrolled in the fall 1984 semester at Owensboro fall into one of three entrance categories: new non-degree (32%), first time freshmen (26%), and students with advanced standing (22%). The average age of these three groups of students, of course, varied. The average age of the non-degree students was 31; first time freshmen averaged 26 years of age as did those with advanced standing.

Ninety-seven percent of Owensboro students lived in Daviess or contiguous counties. Eighty-eight percent of these lived in Daviess County. The remaining nine percent live in Henderson County (2.4%), McLean (3.5%), Ohio (1.5%), and Hancock (1.7%).

Entering Student Survey

Two surveys were conducted at Owensboro to supplement information given in the student's application. A total of 940 students completed the survey during fall and spring registration at Owensboro. This data was used to formulate the results presented in this section. A detailed report and analysis of the data was also performed; however, only summary highlights will be presented here from the surveys conducted in the fall and spring 1985.

Most of the Owensboro students are female (65%). A majority of the students are married (57%) and 55% of the student body has a household size of three to four. A majority are employed full-time, usually in clerical, sales or technical jobs. Forty-one percent of non-traditional aged students report a household income of less than \$20,000 a year and must take care of a family of three or four on this salary. Nearly twenty percent of the total student body report family incomes of less than \$11,000. These older students are more likely to be enrolled in order to improve or acquire job skills. They may be non-degree students who are working either toward a two-year technical degree or a four-year degree.

While many of the students were non-traditional during the fall 1984 semester and spring 1985 semesters, the Owensboro campus also attracted the more traditional college student. These students are, on the other hand, single, 18 or 19 years old and still residing with their parents. They are more likely to be enrolled in the transfer program and nearly (50%) of these traditional-aged students are pursuing a four year degree. These traditional-aged students reported that their families were somewhat better off economically than the non-traditional student's family. The ability to work while attending college is critical to both groups of students. Sixty-one percent of all the students responding to the questionnaire cited being able to work as a major consideration for choosing the community college over another higher educational alternative.

Educational Experiences and Background

The immediate educational aspirations of the Owensboro students are high. A quarter (23%) plan to earn a two-year degree. Forty-one percent will earn transfer credit at the community college which they hope to eventually apply toward a bachelor's degree. In terms of ultimate educational goals, twelve percent aspire to a master's degree, 4.5% a professional degree and 1.3% a doctorate.

A third of the students (31.1%) had never enrolled in a college prior to their enrollment at Owensboro. Forty percent of the Owensboro students were active in higher educational institutions within the past year. Nine percent had not attended a college within the last 2 to 3 years. The remaining 20% had not been enrolled for four years or longer.

The highest educational level reported indicated a diverse student body. A high school diploma was the highest educational achievement of 31% of the students; nearly 6% had a G.E.D.; 6% reported postsecondary vocational school as their highest educational level. Forty-four percent had some college; 4% had an associate degree; and 9% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

The educational background of the students' families reveal the upward mobility achieved by these community college students. For example, seventy-two percent were first generation college attendees, i.e., neither of their parents attended college. Only 21% came from families where at least one of their parents graduated from college. Thirty-seven percent of the students were also the first person in their immediate families to have attended college.

Deciding Upon the Community College

The educational alternatives to the Community College and factors considered by the students in their decision to attend the Community College were also explored. According to surveys of students entering the community college program in Owensboro during the fall and spring semesters of the 84-85 academic year, a majority would not have attended any institution of higher education had it not been for the community college program.

Fifty-three percent (465 students) would not have attended any institution of higher education if they had not attended the community college. (Forty-two percent (370) would not have attended any institution and eleven percent (93) would have enrolled instead at a vocational school).

An additional 20% (171 students) would have gone to a 4-year public college. Nine percent (79 students) would have gone to a private college, but did not indicate which college that might be. Ten percent (87 students) of the Owensboro campus students would have attended Brescia: 6.0% (52 students) would have enrolled at Wesleyan.

An analysis of the 465 who would not have attended college were it not for the community college classes at Owensboro shows that the most important factors were financial. Thirty-seven percent reported that they could not have afforded the cost of attending college away from home; forty-three percent could not attend due to high tuition. Almost a third of the students also cited personal or professional (34%) ties to the Owensboro area which prevented them from leaving in order to attend college.

The most important factors for all the students in choosing the community college were economic. The low cost of tuition was a major factor for 70% of the total student body; 71% cited the location of the college in Owensboro as a major factor in their decision. The third most important factor in deciding upon the community college was the opportunity to work while attending classes. Another major factor was the college's program offerings. Fifty-five percent cited community college programs as a major consideration.

In summary, the response to the program was much greater than expected and indicates that there was an unmet demand for higher education in the community. Almost one-half of the students would not have attended college at all had it not been for this program. The primary reasons for not attending were financial.

DAHL SURVEYS (1983/84)

At the request of the Owensboro Citizens Committee, Dr. Randall Dahl, a former member of the staff of the Council on Higher Education, designed two surveys which were subsequently administered in the Daviess County area during 1983/84. The surveys were coordinated by Glenn Duncan, Superintendent of Daviess County Schools. The following is a description and summary of major findings of the two surveys.

1983 High School Graduates - The first survey was a telephone survey of a random sample of all 1983 graduates of the five public and non-public high schools in Daviess County who did not enroll in college in the fall of 1983. This population was estimated to include 750 graduates and the telephone survey was to be administered to a one-fifth (20 percent) random sample, or approximately 150 individuals. The non-college population of 1983 graduates in fact was appreciably smaller than estimated and the one-fifth sample yielded a total of 115 graduates. Of the 115 graduates in the sample a total of 82 (71 percent of the sample, 14.3 percent of the total population) were located and agreed to participate in the telephone survey. The focus of the survey was on the reasons these graduates decided not to enter postsecondary education, and the survey was conducted by the staff of the Owensboro Chamber of Commerce.

- o An estimated 50 of the 750 graduates originally thought not to be in college were, in fact, enrolled in college.
- o Nearly 60 percent gave at least some consideration to attending college during 83/84, and more than half of the graduates (including those who are already enrolled) planned to enroll in some type of postsecondary education during the next two or three years.
- o Approximately 40% of the graduates were unemployed and of those who were employed the majority were at or near minimum wage.
- o The reasons for the graduates not attending college are presented in descending order:
 - (- "Uncertainty about what I want to do"
 - Tie (- "My current financial situation"
 - "Lack of interest in further education"

- "Advice of parents"
 - "Preference to stay in area but no interest in attending local colleges"
 - "Lack of information about college opportunities"
 - "Preference to stay in area but inability to afford attending local colleges"
 - "Desire to keep job obtained while in high school"
- o 70% thought it "pretty important" or "very important" to get a college education.
 - o The graduates overestimated the cost of attending a community college by about 10 percent, and underestimated the cost of attending Brescia/Kentucky Wesleyan by more than 40 percent and public universities by more than 15 percent.
 - o Twenty-six percent of the graduates said that they would have enrolled either part-time or full-time this year had a public community college been located in Owensboro. Also, approximately 40 percent of the graduates indicated that they thought they would make some significant use of a community college in Owensboro.

Overall, the results of the telephone survey provide some indication of an "unmet need" on the part of new high school graduates for undergraduate education in the Owensboro area of limited but nonetheless noticeable magnitude. Had a public community college been in operation in Owensboro, perhaps 125 to 175 of the 1983 "non college-going" graduates of high schools in Daviess County would have enrolled for more than just a course or two over a two to three year period.

1984 Graduating Seniors - The second survey was a general survey of the post-high school educational and career plans of current seniors in the Owensboro/Daviess County area. This survey was similar to the initial survey of plans from the Kentucky Longitudinal Study, and was administered by school personnel to all available seniors in the five public and nonpublic high schools in Daviess County as well as Hancock County High School and McLean County High School. Of the 1,557 seniors in these seven high schools, 1,248, or 80.2 percent, completed the survey. In addition to post-high school plans, this survey included a special section of questions designed specifically for the postsecondary education situation in the Owensboro area.

- o 52% indicated that their parents wanted them to attend college in 1984/85.

- o 50% expected to attend college in 1984/85. (In actuality, approximately 42% did begin college in the fall 1984).
- o Of the seniors not planning further education in 84/85, 30 percent wanted to be in professional, administrative/managerial, or technical occupations 10 years after high school graduation, but only 18 percent had plans for further education at the college level. The "main reasons" for not planning further education in 84/85 are presented in descending order:
 - Lack of interest in further education (16%)
 - Financial limitation (14%)
 - Lack of further education requirements for career/employment interest (14%)
 - Not enough information to decide to continue education (11%)
- o Of the 64 percent of the seniors planning some type of further education in 84/85, 60 percent indicated Kentucky public universities as their first choice institutions, 13 percent selected Kentucky private colleges (9.5 percent for Brescia and Kentucky Wesleyan), 11 percent preferred out-of-state colleges and universities, 12 percent preferred vocational-technical or proprietary schools, and only two percent indicated UK Community Colleges as a first choice. However, for the institution the student is most likely to attend, Kentucky public universities decrease from 60 to 56 percent of the total, Kentucky private colleges increase from 13 to 17 percent (Brescia and Kentucky Wesleyan increase from 9.5 to 13.4 percent), out-of-state institutions decrease from 11 to 8 percent, vocational-technical and proprietary schools increase slightly from 12 to 13 percent, and the UK Community Colleges more than double from 2.2 percent to 5.1 percent. WKU has the largest single share as the first choice of 25 percent and the expected institution of 27 percent (UK follows with 16 percent and 14 percent, respectively).
- o 79 percent of all seniors indicated that it is "pretty important" or "very important" for today's high school graduate to get a college education.
- o The seniors overestimated the cost of attending a community college by more than 50 percent, and underestimated the cost of attending Brescia/Kentucky Wesleyan and public universities by roughly 10 percent each.

- o 26 percent of the seniors indicated that they would make some significant use of a public community college located in Owensboro, 48 percent indicated that they probably would not use such programs, and the remaining 26 percent were uncertain.

In summary, the "Dahl surveys" indicate that there is a measurable unmet need for higher education among recent area high school graduates. The career aspirations of the students surveyed are fairly high including those students who are not planning immediate additional education. A substantial percentage of both groups indicated that they would make reasonably substantial use of a community college if it were available. Financial considerations were major limiting factors for both groups either in their decision to attend college or not attend and, if planning to attend, which college.

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

The study staff received in excess of seventy (70) letters (Samples of which may be found in Appendix VI-C) in support of the community college effort. These letters fall into three categories -- those from local employers, those from students enrolled in the community college program this year, and those from local educators (high school and vocational school principals, counsellors and teachers). In general, the comments are the same from all three groups:

- o The cost of attending the two private schools has been a prohibitive factor.
- o Many citizens are "place-bound" by their occupations.
- o The community college offers a wide range of courses at times of the day that are convenient to those who must hold full-time jobs.
- o Several parents indicated that, while they can afford to send their children away to school or to the private schools, they then cannot afford additional education for themselves.
- o Some employers have initiated tuition assistance programs for their employees to attend the community college.
- o Some educators have detected an increase in the number of students interested in attending the community college who otherwise would not have considered college.

The letters received are individualized and are very strong in their support of the community college effort.

THE COST FACTOR

The difference in the cost of attending the private schools and the cost of attending a public institution is significant. In 1984/85, per credit hour tuition for part-time students at various schools was as follows:

Brescia - \$103
Kentucky Wesleyan - \$115
Community College - \$20
Western Kentucky University - \$37
University of Kentucky - \$45

In general, the cost of attending Brescia or Kentucky Wesleyan for the full-time student who lives at home is not much greater than for the student who "goes away" to attend Western or the University of Kentucky. Still, as the surveys indicate, there are many students who cannot afford either of these options and these are the students a community college will primarily attract to higher education.

SUMMARY OF NEED

Overall, the educational attainment statistics, the results of the three surveys, and the letters from citizens indicate an unmet need for higher education in the Daviess County area. That need appears to be centered in several identifiable groups of potential students:

- o New high school graduates who, though not having previously assigned much priority to a college education, would try it at affordable tuition rates.
- o Recent high school graduates who have been interested in college but who must hold full-time jobs.
- o Unemployed or underemployed individuals seeking job skill development.
- o Individuals seeking further education for personal enrichment.
- o Other young and older adults who are interested in pursuing degrees but who, because of the cost of the private schools, can make only very slow progress in that direction. (Such students can take 15-20 or more hours at a community college for less than it would cost to take 3 hours at one of the private schools.)

-- Minimum Population Requirement. The primary geographic area should have a minimum population of approximately 50,000 to ensure a strong nucleus of the total enrollment, support for scholarships, and employment opportunities for students and graduates.

The Owensboro campus drawing area would consist of Daviess and the contiguous counties of Hancock, McLean, and Ohio. There would be some draw from Henderson County which is also contiguous. However, a majority of this population will go to Henderson Community College. Considering parts of counties in making population and high school graduate projections is very difficult; therefore, population statistics and projections made here are based only on the four-county area.

The 1980 population of Daviess, Hancock, McLean and Ohio Counties was 125,546. Daviess County alone was approximately 85,000. The University of Louisville's Center for Urban Studies projects that the population of the area will grow by 20% during the period 1980 to the year 2000. The population will reach 131,834 by 1985; 139,013 by 1990 and 150,855 by the year 2000. The minimum population requirement for the primary geographic area as recommended by the Council on Higher Education is "approximately 50,000."

The number of high school graduates in Daviess County's public and private schools along with Hancock, McLean and Ohio counties in May 1983 was 1,849 according to the Kentucky Department of Education's Holding Power report. This figure does not include students from Henderson County and the high schools in neighboring counties across the river in Indiana. The criterion set for establishment of two-year institutions as proposed by Cresap, McCormick and Paget and adopted in 1968 by the Council was a minimum of approximately 1,000 students graduating from the area's secondary schools annually.

The degree to which Brescia and Wesleyan would influence the population criteria in terms of the community population and the high school graduate pool is difficult to determine. It may be assumed that the presence of these two private institutions would indicate a need to establish a higher population level to sustain an additional educational institution in the area. In any case, the present and projected population of the area would meet the criteria.

Another consideration in evaluating this criterion is the fact that the population of high school and college aged students and thus the new high school graduate pool will be in decline during the next two decades. The total Owensboro area population is projected to grow by 14% during 1985 to 2000. However, the number of people of ages 15 to 24, roughly high school and college age, will be declining during the same period by 5%.

-- Outlook For Economic Growth. The community must have an immediate history of growth and development and provide appropriate evidence that the growth trend will continue at a rate considered realistic for the particular community in question.

Appendix VI-D is a detailed analysis of the outlook for economic growth in the Owensboro/Daviess County area. The analysis was prepared by the Owensboro Chamber of Commerce at the request of the Citizens Committee. The analysis is a straightforward presentation of facts that indicate that the economic outlook is good and that moderate steady growth can be anticipated.

The economy is quite diversified with a trend toward an increasing "white-collar" base in retail trade, finance, health, and tourism. These areas of the economy will require an increasingly well-educated work force. The continued growth in manufacturing will require increased post-secondary technical education and, the development of mid-management administrative and supervisory skills.

Daviess County is Kentucky's fourth largest employment center, has an unemployment rate above the national average but below the state average, and ranks 13th out of the 120 counties in terms of median family income and 9th in terms of per capita personal income.

- Evidence of Support - The Community must show evidence of support in terms of its capability to provide an equitable level of continuing financial backing, as well as other types of supporting commitments or contributions such as land, facilities or services,
- and
- Evidence of Continuing Local Interest - Specific evidence pointing toward continuing local interest in the future of the institution must be presented and should be identifiable in terms of the quality of local leadership, economic growth factors, and financial and other commitments.

The study group considers these two criteria to be met as documented in several other sections of the report.

Documentation of the evidence of present and future support for a community college in Owensboro may be found in several other sections of this study. The community's past efforts in promoting and supporting higher education are well-documented and there is no reason to suspect that that level of effort will diminish.

Among the more recent community actions in support of higher education and, more particularly, the current community college effort are the following:

- o The Owensboro Board of Education has provided office and classroom space at cost.
- o The Owensboro-Daviess County Public Library has provided space for books and invited students to use its existing resources.
- o Computer laboratory time has been provided by both the Owensboro and Daviess County school systems.

- o Free secretarial time has been contributed to the community college by several local businesses.
- o Members of the Citizens Committee have donated several thousand dollars to fund the work of that committee, including the payment of consultant fees.
- o The Citizens Committee raised more than \$10,000 to purchase computers so that the college could accommodate an additional 75 students.
- o Local labor organizations have already contributed more than \$1,000 for student financial aid.
- o The Citizens Committee is currently soliciting commitments for eight (8) full-time scholarships to the college.
- o Several employees have announced tuition support programs for their employees.

Obviously there has already been considerable support in terms of facilities and services. At this point there has been no serious discussion with respect to land. However, the Citizens Committee does not anticipate that site location will be a significant problem.

There is no reason to think that the degree of support will diminish in the future. The evidence is clearly to the contrary.

-- Minimum Student Enrollment. *The community to be served by the college should have a minimum of approximately 1,000 students graduating from its secondary schools annually, and initial minimum enrollment for the proposed institution should be 350 with a potential of 500 students within three to five years.*

If an institution of higher education is located within generally the same geographic area, the guideline stipulating the minimum number of high school graduates should be increased.

A first semester enrollment of 541 and a spring enrollment of 724 indicates a strong interest in public education in Owensboro. However, this kind of growth will not, of course, be sustained. Based on the experience of other beginning community colleges, the growth rate will level off somewhat as the community college catches up with the current backlog of public demand for classes. However, projections of enrollment at Owensboro show a strong growth potential which is clearly high enough to meet the required criterion set by the Council on Higher Education.

Past efforts at projecting community college enrollments have been complicated by the fact that traditional projection techniques are inappropriate for non-traditional aged students.

Therefore, an alternative projection model based on regression techniques has been developed which uses economic, business and population growth as predictors. In this model, population growth in an area has proved to be one of the best predictors. As a result, this method was adapted to make tentative projections for Owensboro.

Kentucky communities which currently support community colleges were matched via cluster analysis with Owensboro in terms of population, growth rate over the next two decades, number of high school graduates, and the college going rates for the area. Owensboro's characteristics were most similar to those of the Ashland, Henderson, Madisonville, and Somerset service areas.

From this cluster, Ashland's ratio of headcount enrollment to the total population served was applied to the Owensboro population projections for the next two decades. This technique assumes that Owensboro will be able to serve the same proportion of the community population as the existing community college in Ashland.

Thus, when and if Owensboro sets up a full range of course offerings, the potential enrollment by 1990 is projected at slightly over 2,000 students. Potential enrollment by the year 2000 is projected to be just under 2,200 students. These figures must be adjusted downward to account for the two private schools. Even then, however, enrollment in a community college in Owensboro could be expected to reach a minimum of 1,700 by 1990.

-- Commuting Area. *The boundaries of the commuting area are defined in terms of a maximum one-way travel time of approximately three quarters of an hour.*

A 30-mile radius around Owensboro includes the contiguous counties of Hancock, Henderson, McLean, and Ohio. In addition, the eastern parts of Webster and Hopkins counties as well as the northern tip of Muhlenberg County and the western-most part of Breckinridge County would be encompassed in the 30-mile radius.

The commuting area will include only the contiguous counties except for Henderson County since it seems likely that this county will be served primarily by Henderson Community College. In addition, Webster County students are also more likely to attend Henderson Community College. Hopkins and Muhlenberg County students will be covered by Madisonville Community College. Elizabethtown Community College currently attracts students from Breckinridge County. Therefore, Henderson, Webster, Hopkins, Muhlenberg and Breckinridge Counties will not be considered part of the primary drawing area although some students from these counties will attend Owensboro.

Based on these considerations, the current enrollment experience at Owensboro, and enrollment patterns of other community colleges, the three contiguous counties of Hancock, McLean, and Ohio in addition to Daviess County will probably be

responsible for ninety percent of the enrollment of a community college located in Owensboro.

-- *Relationships to Other Institutions.* *The basic role of the proposed institution must be clearly defined and assurance must be available that it will not be in conflict with either existing or planned public or private two- or four-year institutions in the same general geographic area.*

Inasmuch as a community college for Daviess County has not yet been specifically proposed, the basic role of such an institution has not been clearly defined. That role would, of necessity, have to be defined prior to the establishment of any such college. In general, however, the mission of community colleges according to the Council on Higher Education is that they ". . . shall provide traditional community college education to Kentucky residents. The programming of the individual segments of the community college system should be developed in accordance with the availability of resources and with particular emphasis on the needs of the immediate community. It is expected that programming will vary from institution to institution as each community college responds to its situation. Thus, some community colleges will be comprehensive in nature while others will be more limited in scope.

In general, the community colleges shall offer a mix of programs designed to serve the general education, occupational, and continuing education needs of the immediate community . . . " Thus, community college offerings can and should be tailored to community needs.

"Traditional community college education" involves the offering of courses leading to associate degrees in the arts, sciences, and technical fields. Included are a wide range of general studies courses ranging from English 101 to history to the social sciences. The courses offered by the community college program in Owensboro in 1984/85 include such courses and, to a significant extent, are duplicative of those offered by Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College. There are few non-technical courses that a community college could offer that would not be duplicative of lower division work offered by the private schools. However, the Community College System is working closely with the private schools to minimize unnecessary duplication.

A major consideration is the extent to which the college might be in conflict with existing or planned institutions in the same general geographical area. The major means of measuring such conflict is to consider actual and potential changes in enrollments. As a part of this study, each institution with which there might be a serious conflict was asked to provide written comments. These comments are referenced below and are contained in their entirety in Appendix VI-E.

Before addressing the potential impact on the individual institutions, there are several general observations that should be made.

- c The community college program in Owensboro (OCCP) was initiated in the fall, 1984 with minimal advertising and very limited recruitment efforts. Although already very successful in terms of enrollments, it is likely to be much more so once a full range of courses and programs are available and an identifiable physical presence established. In short, while the OCCP has already had a definite impact (see below) on other schools, that impact is likely to be greater in the future.
- o Total undergraduate enrollments in all Kentucky higher education institutions declined by 3% from 1983 to 1984. Nine out of 14 private, 4-year institutions (excluding Brescia and Kentucky Wesleyan) suffered a decline in enrollments from 1983 to 1984. Overall there was a slight decline in enrollments in private, 4-year schools (excluding or including Brescia and KWC).
- c The decline in enrollments statewide (3%) parallels the statewide decline in the number of high school graduates (also 3%). However, the decline in high school graduates in Daviess County was 8.7% (114 students). Thus the pool of potential "college-goers" in Daviess County is reduced to begin with and the magnitude of the reduction is much greater than in the state as a whole.
- o The WKU/KWC/E "tuition supplement program", operational in the fall, 1983 was not continued in the fall, 1984. Thirty-six (36) students were enrolled under this program at Brescia and KWC in 1983 and 61 were enrolled in WKU's "tuition supplement" courses. It is not known whether or where these students would have been enrolled in 1983 if the supplement program had not been in existence. Thus, it is quite possible that 1983 enrollments at the three institutions were artificially inflated by the "tuition-supplement" students.
- o It has been speculated that enrollment losses suffered by other institutions at the lower division level will be offset to some degree by increased enrollments at the upper-division level. Data available on transfers from community colleges to 4-year institutions are not encouraging in this regard. However, there are reasons to believe that the transfer rate of Owensboro Community College students would be higher than the system. Among these reasons are (1) the fact that two four-year institutions are located within the same county and thus students can transfer without having to uproot (2) the educational aspirations of Owensboro Community College students are higher than the system as a whole and (3) community college officials and community leaders are

committed to minimizing the negative impact on the two private schools and will thus be encouraging and facilitating transfers.

The following analyses are based upon official enrollment data collected annually by the Council on Higher Education, the survey of students enrolled in the OCCP conducted by the University of Kentucky Community College System and, written comments provided by the individual institutions and the Citizens Committee for Higher Education in Owensboro. Unless otherwise noted, the enrollment figures used are for fall semesters. It is generally considered that fall semester to fall semester comparisons are more reliable than spring to spring comparisons.

In general, the enrollment losses referenced consist of (1) students who transferred to other institutions; (2) students who dropped out of college completely; and (3) new students who were expected to enroll (based on past experience) but who did not.

BRESCIA COLLEGE

Brescia College enjoyed a small but steady annual growth in enrollments from 1980 through 1983. By the fall 1983 enrollment reached 930 with 49% being part-time and approximately 71% being from Daviess County. In the fall 1984 enrollment dropped to 815 or a loss of 115 students. The number of full-time students dropped by 16 and the number of part-time students by 99. Of the latter, 75 were unclassified (non-degree) students (i.e., they were students not yet officially accepted into the college, or they were non-degree students taking miscellaneous courses for personal improvement). The percentage of students from Daviess County dropped to 64%.

For the sake of discussion it has been assumed that, under ordinary circumstances, Brescia's fall 1984 enrollments would have been the same as 1983, i.e., 930. Actual enrollment was 815 or a loss of 115. This loss can be attributed in part to the following:

1. Official fall 1984 enrollment data received by the Council on Higher Education indicate that forty (40) students transferred from Brescia to the community college program in Owensboro for the fall semester.
2. Fifty-two (52) OCCP students indicated that they would have attended Brescia had the OCCP not been available. If it is assumed that 40 of these were the transfer students referenced above, at least 12 additional students would have attended Brescia.
3. In addition to those students who indicated that they would have attended Brescia, an additional 49 students indicated that they would have attended an unspecified private school. Assuming that 100% of these students would have attended either Brescia or Kentucky Wesleyan, Brescia's "share" based on past experience would have

been 57% or 28 students. Again, this is complicated by the transfer students.

Given the above, approximately 80 of the 115 lost fall enrollments can be attributed with some confidence to the community college program. Accounting for the remainder is difficult but it is reasonable to assume that a few OCCP students, though not having specific plans to do so, would have made a last minute decision to enroll in Brescia (i.e., "walk-ins"). In addition, 13 of the losses can be attributed to the decline in the number of high school graduates.

It is somewhat misleading to speak only of changes in headcount enrollment. In surveying OCCP students who indicated they would have attended Brescia if the OCCP had not been available, it was found that they would have taken very few credit hours at the private institution if their OCCP experience is any indicator. The 52 students (fall '84) who indicated that they would have attended Brescia enrolled for 286 credit hours at the OCCP. This converts to 18 full-time equivalent students as opposed to the headcount figure of 52. Of those students who would have attended an unspecified private school, 28 would probably have attended Brescia. These students enrolled for 190 hours at the OCCP and this converts to 12 full-time equivalents. Thus while Brescia lost approximately 80 headcount enrollments it lost only about 30 full-time equivalents.

Finally, a loss of tuition income due to decreased enrollments is only one measure of the financial impact on the institution. There will be increased expenses for recruiting and, as will probably be necessary, increased expenses to accommodate the hoped for increase in residential students. In addition, the college is concerned about whether the community will be able and willing to support three colleges -- will the community continue to support the college fund drives as it has in the past?

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE

During the three-year period from 1980 through 1982, Kentucky Wesleyan College showed a stable enrollment of approximately 923 undergraduate students. In 1983, the enrollment jumped to 1,029 and this is largely attributed to the addition of a new football program at the college. By its own statement, KWC expected that enrollments would "... settle back to about 950. . ." For the sake of this discussion, it will be assumed that, under ordinary circumstances, fall 1984 enrollments could reasonably have been expected to be 950. Based on past experience, 25% would have been part-time students, approximately 50% would have come from Daviess County, and 62% from Daviess and its contiguous counties.

Instead of the expected 950, enrollments dropped to 836 or a loss of 114 students. This loss can be attributed in part to the following:

1. Official fall 1984 enrollment data received by the

Council on Higher Education indicate that twenty-three (23) students transferred to the community college program in the fall, 1984.

2. Thirty-one (31) OCCP students indicated that they would have attended Kentucky Wesleyan College if the OCCP had not been available. If it is assumed that 23 of these were the transfer students referenced above, at least eight (8) additional students would have attended Kentucky Wesleyan College.
3. In addition to those students who indicated that they would have attended Kentucky Wesleyan College, an additional 49 students indicated that they would have attended an unspecified private school. Assuming 100% of the students would have attended either Brescia or Kentucky Wesleyan College, Kentucky Wesleyan's "share" based on past experience would have been 43% or 21 students. Again, this is complicated by the transfer students.

Given the above, a minimum of approximately 52 of the lost enrollments can be attributed with some confidence to the community college program. Approximately 9 of the remainder can be attributed to the decrease in the number of high school graduates in Daviess County. This leaves 53 unexplained lost enrollments. Doubtless some of these are students who would have enrolled in Kentucky Wesleyan College but who had no specific plans to do so at the time they completed the survey.

In terms of credit hours, the 31 students who indicated that they would have otherwise attended Kentucky Wesleyan enrolled for 178 hours at the OCCP. This equates to 11 full-time equivalents. Of those who would have attended an unspecified private college, 21 would probably have attended Wesleyan, these students enrolled for 132 hours or the equivalent of 8 FTE's. Thus, while 52 headcount enrollment losses can be reasonably ascribed to the OCCP, these students represent only 19 full-time equivalents.

WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Traditionally, Daviess County has been the third largest producer of undergraduate enrollments at Western. In 1980 and 1981, Daviess contributed about 475 WKU enrollments. With the initiation of the "tuition supplement program", enrollment grew to 528 in 1982 and 559 in 1983. In the fall of 1984, this figure dropped to 481 or approximately the pre-supplement level.

- o Prior to 1984, Western Kentucky University annually lost about 7 students by way of transfer to Henderson Community College. In 1984, the number of transfers was 21. Most of this loss can be attributed to a combination of the start-up of the OCCP and the discontinuation of the tuition supplement program.

- o While the total enrollment of Daviess County students at Western Kentucky University did not change drastically, the number of first time freshmen enrollments from Daviess dropped significantly from the average of the prior four years (from 150 to 96). Only about 8 of the loss can be ascribed to the reduction in the number of high school graduates.

Western Kentucky University questions the wisdom of starting a new public institution given the current fiscal situation of the state. Western Kentucky University suggests that alternative innovative means, including television, be emphasized to address the needs of Daviess County. Should a community college be established, Western Kentucky University suggests an increase in its own upper-division offerings in Owensboro.

MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY

Murray State University appears to have been the least affected by the OCCP. Total undergraduate enrollments of Daviess County residents actually increased from 1983 to 1984 (209 to 226) and first-time freshmen enrollments from Daviess also increased (42 to 46). Murray did lose 11 students by way of transfer to the OCCP (6 above the average number of transfers to Henderson Community College over the previous four years).

HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Traditionally, Henderson Community College (Henderson campus plus a few courses taught in Owensboro) has drawn between 120 and 150 enrollments from Daviess County. The Henderson campus lost very few enrollments to the Owensboro campus in 1984; however, in the future, many Daviess County residents who would normally go to Henderson might be expected to attend classes in Owensboro. Mitigating against a massive shift from Henderson to Owensboro is that Henderson's more expensive and attractive programs, such as nursing and medical laboratory technology, probably would not be duplicated in Owensboro. Many Daviess County residents are enrolled in these programs at Henderson.

Should Henderson lose all of its Daviess County enrollments its average annual enrollment would be about 950 or well above the minimum expected of a community college. However, as pointed out by Henderson Community College, the loss of the large annual pool of Daviess County high school graduates could have a long-term negative effect on Henderson campus enrollments.

MADISONVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The OCCP is likely to have some measurable impact on Madisonville Community College. Madisonville Community College draws very few students from Daviess County (an average of about 8

out of a total enrollment of 1,400+). However, Madisonville does draw substantially from McLean County (about 110 enrollments) and would probably lose some of those students. The McLean County population centers of Calhoun and Livermore are somewhat closer to Owensboro. Madisonville actually gained in enrollments from McLean County in the fall 1984. However, it must be said that the OCCP was not promoted much outside of Owensboro. As more McLean Countians learn of its availability a number of enrollments could shift from Madisonville to Owensboro.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

The OCCP has had minimal impact on the two vocational schools in Owensboro. Enrollments are slightly down at one school and up at the other. Both schools have indicated their support of the community college effort. Both have indicated the desirability of expanded opportunities for increased articulation between the vocational schools and the community college.

OWENSBORO JUNIOR COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

A spokesman for this proprietary, associate degree granting institution believes that the proposed community college will have a definite effect on the junior college. No significant impact was felt in the fall, 1984, but as the proposed college begins to offer a wider range of programs and begins to attract more full-time students the OJBC expects to feel the impact. Most students at OJBC are full-time and the average age of current enrollees is 23.

SUMMARY

This section has focused on attempting to measure the potential impact of a new community college on other institutions. Primary emphasis has been placed on changes in enrollment patterns. In the opinion of the study staff, both Brescia and Kentucky Wesleyan will suffer definite but not necessarily disastrous enrollment losses, particularly of part-time students. Brescia will be the most adversely affected in terms of total enrollments because of its much greater dependence on area part-time students. Both schools will need to make adjustments to regain or replace lost enrollments and/or adjust their mission or thrust to a different type of student.

Western, Murray, Henderson Community College and Madisonville Community College will also suffer some loss in enrollments but the magnitude of such losses will not be critical.

-- Availability of Part-Time Instructors. Evidence must be presented pertaining to the availability of qualified part-time instructors, especially during the formative years of a new college.

Based on the application experience of the present Owensboro campus as well as the current practice of using part-time instructors, the availability of part-time instructors will not pose a problem. In fact, it seems there is an abundance of qualified instructors in the area who are willing to teach for the community college. For example, during this past fall and continuing until this spring semester, the college has received 130 applications from people who hold advanced degrees from nearly all sectors of the community including business and industry, the medical and legal professions, as well as other educators in the area. Citizens have called the college to offer their availability as part-time instructors for the college as a show of support. The variety of disciplines is wide and would, in the judgement of college officials, very satisfactorily meet the part-time needs of the college in the future.

-- Attractions for Faculty. *The community must be in a position to provide evidence of the ready availability of appropriate housing at an equitable cost and have available adequate schools and other necessary facilities for prospective faculty and their families.*

Owensboro is the cultural and economic hub of the area. The Fine Arts Museum, which was the second established in the state of Kentucky, has a very high quality program. Owensboro is also one of the few cities in the state that has a symphony orchestra with a resident conductor. The presence of other academic communities in Owensboro such as Brescia, Murray State University, Western Kentucky University and Kentucky Wesleyan College, offers additional intellectual stimulation. There is also an abundance of recreational facilities. In addition, opportunities for employment of spouses is available. Adequate housing facilities are available in the Owensboro market. In short, Owensboro offers many of the cultural amenities and economic opportunities of a large city.

-- Evidence of Adequate Physical Site - *The community must present evidence relating to the availability of a site meeting the standards for a community college.*

Minimum standards for a nonmetropolitan site should include usable acreage of not less than 100 to ensure adequate potential for growth, ready and safe accessibility to site from existing highways and the provision at the site of necessary utilities.

The acquisition of an existing facility in which to house a community college or the acquisition of land upon which to build a new facility should prove no major problem in Owensboro/Daviess County. The advisory committee to the community college program is well aware of the requirements and has been investigating possible sites.

- o The OCCP is currently using the Longfellow Building located on Frederica Street. This facility is presently adequate for housing the college and is ideally located next to a large high school and with very convenient access to the public library. There are two principal problems. First, the building is owned by the Owensboro Board of Education and is needed by the Board for other purposes. The second problem is parking. Inasmuch as most of the courses are at present offered at night, parking is not an immediate problem because of the availability of the high school parking lot. However, as daytime classes are expanded, that lot would not be available nor adequate. Several options are being considered on a temporary basis including building a parking lot on a reasonably close vacant lot and developing a shuttle bus system to the sports arena parking area (3/4 mile away).
- o There are plans to demolish some old buildings in the business district. That space would then become available but obviously would require that a new building be constructed. Parking would still be a problem.
- o Another option is a vacated shopping mall which has buildings which could be renovated and parking would not be a problem.
- o Another option is the selection of a non-metropolitan site with sufficient acreage to insure potential for growth and development of a community college campus.

Obviously, considerable thought has been and is being given to site selection. Several options are available and it is largely a matter of determining which would best meet the needs of the college and the community.

SECTION VII

ALTERNATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS

Previous sections of this report have indicated a substantial need/demand for a significant range of community college services in the Daviess County area. To meet these needs, three alternative organizational models are suggested for discussion:

- o A separate free-standing Owensboro or Daviess County Community College as the 14th unit in the University of Kentucky Community College System.
- o A Community College System operation in the form of a "Green River Community College" which would have campuses at Henderson and Owensboro.
- o A permanent Owensboro campus of Henderson Community

College. Classes offered at Owensboro as a campus of Henderson Community College could be continued and expanded to serve the needs of the Owensboro area.

Regardless of the organizational model, any efforts to expand community college offerings in Owensboro should be closely coordinated with the two postsecondary vocational schools in Daviess County. Joint programming efforts such as exist at Madisonville between the community college and the vocational school should be part of the community college plan for meeting the needs of the community.

SECTION VIII

ESTIMATED ANNUAL "COST" OF OPERATING A COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN DAVIESS COUNTY

For the purpose of this section, "cost" is defined as the level of annual state appropriations that would be required to operate the proposed expanded community college program. The true cost of operating such a program would be greater than the figures cited below. However, much of this true cost would be met through tuition, fees, donations, etc.

In making its institutional funding recommendations to the governor, the Council on Higher Education uses a formula mechanism developed in conjunction with the institutions. Under the funding mechanism, individual community colleges are not recognized, rather, the formula is used to determine the recommended level of funding for the University of Kentucky Community College System (UKCCS). The UKCCS, in turn, then determines the amount of funding available to each individual college.

In order to estimate the "new dollars" cost (as defined) of operating an expanded community college program in Owensboro the following question was asked. How much "new money" would be appropriated for the community college system to offer an expanded community college program in Owensboro? Inasmuch as the formula is, to a large extent, driven by enrollments and credit hours, the cost of three different enrollment/credit hour levels are provided. The estimates do not include the cost of constructing a new facility. However, funds for debt service (or facility leasing) are included.

For 1985/86, the community college system has been appropriated approximately \$2,324 per full-time equivalent (FTE) student (assuming approximately 13,555 FTE's). Adding an expanded community college program in Owensboro, this level of appropriation would yield the following "new dollar" amounts at various enrollment levels:

Headcount Enrollment	FTE Enrollment	Rate/FTE	"New Dollars" Required
750	406	\$2,324	\$ 943,544
1,000	543	2,324	1,261,932
1,250	681	2,324	1,582,644

As indicated in the previous section, there are different organizational models that could be adopted for Owensboro. However, regardless of the model selected, the figures in the right-hand column would not be affected.

Finally, the figures in the right-hand column assume that all students who enroll in the suggested community college would be new to the public system. That is, they would not, in the absence of the community college, have enrolled in some other Kentucky public institution. No doubt some would have attended another public institution and would have been "costs" to the state at that school. Thus the right-hand figure probably slightly overstates the "new dollar" cost to the state.

SECTION IX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This feasibility study was conducted jointly by the Legislative Research Commission, the Council on Higher Education and the University of Kentucky Community College System pursuant to the direction of the 1984 Kentucky General Assembly.

The principal findings highlighted in this summary represent a consensus of the three participating agencies responsible for conducting the study.

- o That the Owensboro/Daviess County community leadership, both civic and governmental, has a long history of dedicated service in seeking, obtaining, and supporting increased higher education opportunities for the area.
- o That Murray State University and Western Kentucky University continue to serve the area well in terms of graduate education and continuing education.
- o That Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, the two private undergraduate institutions in Owensboro, have served and continue to serve the community well but that escalating tuition at the two schools has limited financial access for many citizens.
- o That the difference between the private college tuition and public institution tuition is not reduced sufficiently by

additional financial aid programs available to students attending private colleges (i.e., Kentucky Tuition Grant program). Further, proposed changes in federal financial aid programs will exacerbate the problem and make it more difficult for students to attend private colleges.

- o That student financial aid for the type of student most likely to attend a community college (i.e., part-time students) is even more limited making it more difficult for such students to attend the private colleges.
- o That each of the Council on Higher Education's Criteria for the Establishment of Two-Year Institutions has been or can be met; to wit,
 - Evidence of Need - There is an unmet need and demand for low-cost public higher education in the area. This need is reflected in college-going rates which are below the state average and markedly below that of counties of roughly comparable size and economic foundation. The demand is reflected in the enrollment experience of the Community College Program in Owensboro (OCCP) which was initiated in the fall, 1984. In the fall, well over 500 students enrolled and by the Spring semester, over 700 students were enrolled. In less than one year, the OCCP has become almost as large, in terms of headcount enrollments, as either of the two private schools. Another indicator of demand is the fact that the enrollment of first-time Daviess County freshmen expressed as a percentage of prior spring high school graduates increased sharply from 40.8% in 1983 to 47.8% in 1984.
 - Minimum Population Requirement - The 1980 population of the proposed service area was 125,546 with 85,000 in Daviess County alone. Even when adjusted for the presence of the two private schools, the minimum population requirement of 50,000 is clearly exceeded.
 - Outlook for Economic Growth - The economy of the area is quite diversified with a trend toward an increasing "white-collar" base in retail trade, finance, health, and tourism. Daviess County is the state's fourth largest employment center and ranks 13th out of 120 counties in terms of median family income and 9th in terms of per capita income. The outlook for economic growth is good.
 - Evidence of Support - The complete text of the study has several pages of narrative documenting the interest and level of support for the proposed community college. This criterion is clearly met.
 - Evidence of Continuing Local Interest - There is no reason to believe that the high level of interest shown

to date will in any way diminish in the future. In the opinion of the study staff, this criterion is met.

- Minimum Student Enrollment - The criterion states that the proposed institution should have an "initial enrollment of 350 with a potential of 500 within three to five years." The current community college program in Owensboro already has in excess of 700 enrollments. The area has about 1500-1600 high school graduates each year and, even when adjusted for the presence of the two private schools, clearly exceeds the recommended minimum of 1000.
 - Commuting Area - The area to be served by the proposed institution includes Daviess and the contiguous counties of Hancock, McLean, and Ohio. These counties should be responsible for ninety percent of the enrollment in the proposed institution.
 - Relationships to Other Institutions - The proposed institution will have a significant impact on enrollments at the two private schools. The impact on Brescia College will likely be greater because of its heavy dependence on area part-time students. In the opinion of the study staff, the enrollment losses are survivable but will require some continued commitment to the private schools on the part of the community, the full cooperation of the community college officials, and new recruitment initiatives on the part of the private schools.
 - Availability of Part-Time Instructors - The evidence indicates that there is a abundance of qualified individuals in the community who are interested in teaching at the proposed institution.
 - Attraction for Faculty - Owensboro in the cultural and economic hub of the area and as a place to live and work would be very attractive to potential full-time faculty and staff.
 - Evidence of Adequate Physical Site - There should be no problem in locating an adequate physical site. Several options are discussed in the study narrative and include the lease of existing vacant facilities. In addition, land for new construction is available both within and outside of the city limits of Owensboro.
- o That there are basically three organizational models which could be adopted for a community college in Owensboro.
- A separate free-standing Owensboro or Daviess County Community College as the 14th unit in the University of Kentucky Community College System.
 - A Community College System operation in the form of a

"Green River Community College" which would have campuses at Henderson and Owensboro.

- A permanent Owensboro campus of Henderson Community College. Classes offered at Owensboro as a campus of Henderson Community College could be continued and expanded to serve the needs of the Owensboro area.
- o That regardless of the organizational model adopted, the annual "new dollar" state appropriation required to operate an expanded community college program with 1000 enrollments would be approximately \$1,200,000.

Summary

In summary, from the standpoint of need, demand, and community support, it would be feasible to establish a community college in Daviess County. Such an institution would, in a very short period of time, become one of the larger community colleges in terms of enrollment. The institution would have definite impact on enrollments at the two private schools.

The annual "new dollar" state appropriation required to operate such a college would be approximately \$1,200,000.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I-A

SENATE RESOLUTION 63

HOUSE RESOLUTION 126

IN SENATE

REGULAR SESSION 1984

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 63

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1984

Senator Delbert S. Murphy introduced the following resolution which was ordered to be printed.

A RESOLUTION requesting a study be made of the feasibility of establishing a community college in Daviess County.

WHEREAS, Owensboro is the largest urban area in the state without an institution of public higher education; and

WHEREAS, Owensboro is the cultural, economical and industrial center of a five county area; and

WHEREAS, in Daviess and other counties in the Owensboro area the percent of high school graduates attending college is below the average for the state; and

WHEREAS, to promote economic development in the Owensboro area a higher level of education of the citizenry must be attained; and

WHEREAS, the availability of community college services locally will contribute greatly to such educational attainment;

NOW, THEREFORE,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

- 1 Section 1. That the Legislative Research Commis-
- 2 sion, the Council on Higher Education and the University
- 3 of Kentucky Community College System are requested
- 4 jointly to study the feasibility of establishing a com-

1 munity college in Daviess County.

2 Section 2. That the results of the study shall be
3 reported to the Legislative Research Commission no later
4 than July 31, 1985.

5 Section 3. Staff services to be utilized in
6 completing the Legislative Research Commission's portion
7 of the study are estimated to cost \$5,000. These staff
8 services shall be provided from the regular commission
9 budget and are subject to the limitation and research
10 responsibilities of the commission.

01 PA 2137

IN HOUSE

REGULAR SESSION 1984

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 126

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1984

Representatives Donald J. Blandford and Louis Johnson introduced the following resolution which was ordered to be printed.

A RESOLUTION requesting community college services be provided in Daviess County and a study be made of the feasibility of establishing a community college in that location.

WHEREAS, Owensboro is the largest urban area in the state without an institution of public higher education; and

WHEREAS, Owensboro is the cultural, economical and industrial center of a five county area; and

WHEREAS, in Daviess and other counties in the Owensboro area the percent of high school graduates attending college is below the average for the state; and

WHEREAS, to promote economic development in the Owensboro area a higher level of education of the citizenry must be attained; and

WHEREAS, the availability of community college services locally will contribute greatly to such educational attainment;

NOW, THEREFORE,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

- 1 Section 1. The Community College System of the Uni-
- 2 versity of Kentucky is requested to provide community
- 3 college services in Daviess County in the school years

1 1984-1985 and 1985-1986.

2 Section 2. The Legislative Research Commission, the
3 Council on Higher Education and the University of Ken-
4 tucky Community College System are requested jointly to
5 study the feasibility of establishing a community college
6 in Daviess County.

7 Section 3. The results of the study shall be
8 reported to the members of the General Assembly not later
9 than July 31, 1985.

10 Section 4. Staff services to be utilized in
11 completing the Legislative Research Commission's portion
12 of the study are estimated to cost \$5,000. These staff
13 services shall be provided from the regular commission
14 budget and are subject to the limitation and research
15 responsibilities of the commission.

53. UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

1984-85.....\$178,153,100
1985-86.....\$187,829,100

Included in the above appropriation is \$9,647,200 in fiscal year 1984-85 and \$9,854,300 in fiscal year 1985-86 for debt service. Of the stated debt service amounts, \$3,085,700 in fiscal year 1984-85 and \$3,077,200 in fiscal year 1985-86 are for the Community College System. Also included is \$566,000 in fiscal year 1984-85 and \$594,300 in fiscal year 1985-86 for the Higher Education Desegregation Plan. The funds identified for the Desegregation Plan are recurring in support of the Plan activities as approved by the Office of Civil Rights in June 1983.

Included in the above appropriation is \$110,000 in fiscal year 1984-85 and \$110,000 in fiscal year 1985-86 for capital equipment projects of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture regulatory services function, one of which is contained in Part V.

Included in the above appropriation is an amount for the Community College System which shall not be less than \$29,336,500 in fiscal year 1984-85 and \$32,231,700 in fiscal year 1985-86. Included in the appropriation to the Community College system is \$81,000 in fiscal year 1984-85 and \$85,100 in fiscal year 1985-86 for the Higher Education Desegregation Plan. The funds identified for

the Desegregation Plan are recurring in support of the Plan activities as approved by the Office of Civil Rights in June 1983.

Also included in the appropriation to the Community College System is \$150,000 in fiscal year 1984-85 and \$225,000 in fiscal year 1985-86 for community college course offerings in Owensboro, Daviess County, Kentucky.

APPENDIX III-A
COMMUNITY COLLEGE STATUTES

COMMUNITY COLLEGE STATUTES

164.575. Definition for KRS 164.575 to 164.600 -- As used in KRS 164.575 to 164.600, unless the context requires otherwise, "board" means the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky. (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 72, § 1.)

164.580. University of Kentucky community college system -- Curricula. -- The University of Kentucky community college system is established. Each community college shall provide:

- (1) A general two (2) year academic curriculum with credits transferable to two (2) year and four (4) year college and universities;
- (2) Technical and semiprofessional programs of two (2) years or less; and
- (3) Within a two (2) year college curriculum, courses in general education, including adult education, not necessarily intended for transfer nor technically oriented. (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 72; 1966, ch. 6, § 6.) Collateral References. 14 C.J.S., Colleges and Scholarships, § 24.

164.582. Definition for KRS 164.583. -- As used in KRS 164.583, unless the context otherwise requires: "Lower division academic course" means any academic course offered for college or university credit which is designated as a freshman or sophomore level academic course by the boards of trustees of the four (4) year state colleges and universities and the council on higher education. (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 50, § 1; 1978, ch. 155, § 104, effective June 17, 1978.)

164.583. Lower division academic courses -- Transfer of credits.

-- (1) Each community college of the University of Kentucky community college system may offer, within the two (2) year academic curriculum of the college, any and all lower division academic courses offered for undergraduate credit at any and all of the four (4) year state supported colleges and universities.

(2) All lower division academic courses offered by the community colleges shall be transferable for academic credit to any and all four (4) year state supported colleges and universities, regardless of the number of academic credits earned by any student at one or more community college.

(3) Nothing herein shall be construed or interpreted to change, reduce, or otherwise affect the required distribution between lower division and upper division courses now required for matriculation in an undergraduate program at any institution of higher education. (Enact. Acts 1976, ch. 50, § 2.)

164.585 to 164.590. [Repealed.] Compiler's Notes. These sections (Acts 1962, ch. 72, §§ 3, 4) were repealed by Acts 1966, ch. 6, § 8.

164.591. Location of community colleges. -- A community college shall be maintained in each of the following locations: Ashland, Carrollton, Cumberland, Elizabethtown, Glasgow, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Prestonsburg, Somerset, Blackey-Hazard, Jefferson County and Mason County. (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 6, § 7; 1968, ch. 17, § 1; 1968, ch. 84, § 1, 1970, ch. 3, § 1.) Collateral References. 14 C.J.S., Colleges and Universities, § 3.

164.593. Paducah College may be included in system pursuant to agreement.

-- (1) The board of trustees of the University of Kentucky, (herein called board) may include Paducah Junior College in the system provided for by KRS 164.580 upon the concurrence of the board and the board of trustees of Paducah Junior College. Following the concurrence of the two (2) boards an agreement shall be executed between the board and the board of trustees providing for the conversion of the existing facilities of Paducah Junior College and containing other provisions the parties deem appropriate and desirable.

(2) The agreement required by subsection (1) may provide for the transfer to the board of any funds accruing to Paducah Junior college as the result of any contract or agreement with any agency or instrumentality of the United States or the Commonwealth of Kentucky including any funds accruing pursuant to KRS 164.027.

(3) Upon the execution of the agreement required by subsection (1), any taxes levied under KRS 165.170 or 165.175 and paid to the trustees shall continue to be received by the board of trustees of Paducah Junior College. However, the trustees may in the agreement, provide for the expenditure of the taxes levied for such purposes as the trustees and the board may mutually agree. (Enact. Acts 1966, ch. 189.)

164.595. Powers of boards.

-- (1) The board has the same powers with respect to the community colleges that it has as to the University of Kentucky in general. The board shall designate each community college with a name that includes the words "Community College."

(2) The board shall encourage and may accept donations of land or funds or both to be used in the acquisition, construction or operation of community colleges. The board may commemorate donations from private persons or corporations with suitable memorials.

(3) The board may accept federal grants to be used in the acquisition, construction, or operation of community colleges.

(Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 72, § 5.) Collateral References. 14 C.J.S., Colleges and Universities, § 18.

164.597. Northern Community College to be operated by Northern Kentucky University -- Programs. -- Upon prior concurrence of the board of trustees of the University of Kentucky and the board of regents of the Northern Kentucky University, the Northern Community College at Covington shall be operated by the board of regents of the Northern Kentucky University and shall no longer be considered part of the University of Kentucky community college system. The board of regents of the Northern Kentucky University shall provide programs of a community college nature at Northern Community College at Covington comparable to those listed for the University of Kentucky community college system, as provided in this chapter. (Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 3, § 2; 1976, ch. 8, § 5.)

164.599. Property and equipment of Northern Community College transferred to Northern Kentucky University -- Accrued funds from government agencies. -- All property of the Northern Community College of Covington and all property and educational equipment of the University of Kentucky designated for use by the Northern Community College at Covington shall become the property of the Northern Kentucky University. Any funds accruing to the Northern Community College at Covington not previously expended while operated by the University of Kentucky as the result of any contract or agreement with any agency or instrumentality of the United States government, the Commonwealth of Kentucky or local units of government shall be transferred to the Northern Kentucky University. (Enact. Acts 1970, ch. 3, § 3; 1976, ch. 8, § 6.)

Opinions of Attorney General. Under this section all real and personal property on inventory on June 18, 1970 for the 1969-70 school year use of Covington Community College, or subject thereto, became the property of Northern Kentucky State College. OAG 70-364.

164.600. Advisory board -- Membership -- Expenses.

-- (1) There shall be a local advisory board for each community college, except as provided in KRS 165.160. Each local advisory board shall serve in an advisory capacity to the board and the head of the community college on the operation of the community college.

(2) Each local advisory board shall consist of nine (9) members, seven (7) of whom shall be appointed by the governor. The other two (2) local advisory board members shall be one (1) nonvoting member of the teaching faculty and one (1) nonvoting member of the student body. An appointed member's term is four (4) years; however, when appointing the initial members of the local advisory boards, the governor may appoint some members for terms of less than four (4) years.

(3) The faculty member shall be on the teaching or research faculty of the community college. He shall be elected by secret ballot of all full time faculty members of the community college. Faculty members shall serve for terms of three (3) years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Faculty members shall be eligible for reelection, but they shall be ineligible to continue to serve as members of the local advisory boards if they cease to be members of the teaching staff of the community college. Elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term in the same manner as provided for original election.

(4) The student member shall be the president of the student body of the community college. If the president of the student body is not a full time student who maintains permanent residency in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a special election shall be held to select a full time student who does maintain permanent residency in this Commonwealth as the student member.

(5) Local advisory board members shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid for their actual and necessary expenses. (Enact. Acts 1962, ch. 72, § 6; 1970, ch. 140, §; 1976, ch. 98, § 1.) Collateral References, 14 C.J.S., Colleges and Universities, §§ 16-18.

APPENDIX VI-A

CRITERIA FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

(As proposed by Cresap, McCormick and Paget, amended
and recommended by Council's Committee)

Recommended Criteria For Two-Year Institutions:

The following modified criteria was adopted by the Council for use in deliberations concerning the establishment of additional two-year institutions:

- Evidence of Need. The region to be served by a community college shall show evidence of need for such an institution and of the continuing opportunity for placement of a sufficient number of graduates in employment and in four-year colleges and universities to justify the programs.
- Minimum Population Requirement. The primary geographic area should have a minimum population of approximately 50,000 to ensure a strong nucleus of the total enrollment, support for scholarships, and employment opportunities for students and graduates.
- Outlook For Economic Growth. The community must have an immediate history of growth and development and provide appropriate evidence that the growth trend will continue at a rate considered realistic for the particular community in question.

- Evidence of Support. The community must show evidence of support in terms of its capability to provide an equitable level of continuing financial backing, as well as other types of supporting commitments or contributions such as land, facilities or services.
- Evidence of Continuing Local Interest. Specific evidence pointing toward continuing local interest in the future of the institution must be presented and should be identifiable in terms of the quality of local leadership, economic growth factors, and financial and other commitments.
- Minimum Student Enrollment. The community to be served by the college should have a minimum of approximately 1,000 students graduating from its secondary schools annually, and initial minimum enrollment for the proposed institution should be 350 with a potential of 500 students within three to five years.
 - If an institution of higher education is located within generally the same geographic area, the guideline stipulating the minimum number of high school graduates should be increased.
- Commuting Area. The boundaries of the commuting area are defined in terms of a maximum one-way travel time of approximately three quarters of an hour.
- Relationships to Other Institutions. The basic role of the proposed institution must be clearly defined and assurance must be available that it will not be in conflict with either existing or planned public or private two- or four-year institutions in the same general geographic area.

- Availability of Part-Time Instructors. Evidence must be presented pertaining to the availability of qualified part-time instructors, especially during the formative years of a new college.

- Attractions for Faculty. The community must be in a position to provide evidence of the ready availability of appropriate housing at an equitable cost and have available adequate schools and other necessary facilities for prospective faculty and their families.

- Evidence of Adequate Physical Site. The community must present evidence relating to the availability of a site meeting the standards for a community college.
 - Minimum standards for a nonmetropolitan site should include usable acreage of not less than 100 to ensure adequate potential for growth, ready and safe accessibility to site from existing highways and the provision at the site of necessary utilities.

APPENDIX VI-B

TABLES

DATA SOURCE

- SOURCE 1 - Enrollments at Colleges and Universities in Kentucky, 1980-1984, Kentucky Council on Higher Education.
- SOURCE 2 - Origin of Kentucky College and University Enrollments, 1980-1984, Kentucky Council on Higher Education.
- SOURCE 3 - Holding Power and Graduates, 1980-1984, Kentucky Department of Education.
- SOURCE 4 - 1980 Census, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1980.

SOURCE 1

UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT FOR SELECTED INSTITUTIONS
BY
STUDENT CLASSIFICATION AND PART-TIME/FULL-TIME STATUS

UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT CLASSIFICATION
FULL-TIME/PART-TIME

BRESCIA

	84		83		82		81		80	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Freshman	170	98	153	106	187	113	188	123	187	101
Sophomore	105	47	131	56	105	62	127	67	114	43
Junior	84	48	82	49	104	39	86	44	95	41
Senior	83	38	92	46	87	57	80	52	82	53
Other	4	136	12	203	9	149	7	116	8	136
Total	446	367	470	460	492	420	488	402	486	374

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE

	84		83		82		81		80	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Freshman	265	28	342	42	207	49	320	74	267	65
Sophomore	182	26	177	47	201	41	181	40	172	31
Junior	120	21	130	58	172	61	108	34	138	28
Senior	79	45	98	43	85	25	87	26	108	25
Other	14	56	6	86	7	75	1	56	6	78
Total	660	176	753	276	672	251	697	230	691	227

HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	84		83		82		81		80	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Freshman	361	321	345	179	365	171	398	146	297	144
Sophomore	133	123	145	121	111	114	90	72	107	63
Other	56	440	27	275	28	253	11	206	13	187
Total	550	884	517	575	504	538	499	424	417	394

MADISONVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	84		83		82		81		80	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Freshman	326	346	337	369	324	334	306	288	244	291
Sophomore	92	133	99	116	98	101	70	76	70	75
Other	54	466	63	425	43	363	15	211	4	161
Total	472	945	499	910	465	798	391	575	318	527

MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY

	84		83		82		81		80	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Freshman	1,523	223	1,468	273	1,883	255	1,993	253	2,066	271
Sophomore	1,091	69	1,131	74	1,233	79	1,263	63	1,188	90
Junior	1,120	96	1,135	103	1,171	91	1,127	94	1,039	99
Senior	1,307	133	1,262	176	1,266	147	1,145	149	1,146	159
Other	483	184	476	172	44	130	42	183	27	301
Total	5,524	705	5,472	798	5,597	702	5,570	742	5,466	920

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

	84		83		82		81		80	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Freshman	3,409	347	3,780	360	4,186	464	4,443	481	4,610	422
Sophomore	3,155	346	3,435	307	3,565	327	3,599	312	3,542	310
Junior	3,429	514	3,533	548	3,509	529	3,611	545	3,674	485
Senior	3,223	825	3,351	879	3,507	794	3,628	714	3,501	725
Other	167	803	96	859	123	884	112	865	142	943
Total	13,383	2,835	14,195	2,953	14,890	2,998	15,393	2,917	15,469	2,885

WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

	84		83		82		81		80	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Freshman	2,765	624	3,058	793	3,367	837	3,705	861	3,695	929
Sophomore	1,837	232	1,993	233	2,221	300	2,195	311	2,042	299
Junior	1,612	195	1,762	197	1,567	174	1,531	148	1,534	144
Senior	1,969	372	1,896	326	1,778	301	1,718	325	1,666	276
Other	48	193	58	229	45	186	35	155	22	165
Total	8,231	1,616	8,767	1,778	8,978	1,798	9,184	1,800	8,959	1,813

SOURCE 1

FIRST TIME TRANSFER STUDENTS

FIRST-TME TRANSFER STUDENTS

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
To Henderson CC from:					
Brescia	40	5	7	5	8
KWC	23	4	4	1	5
Murray	11	6	4	5	4
WKU	21	2	7	9	7
To Brescia From:					
Henderson CC	3	3	4	4	0
KWC	4	7	5	4	4
WKU	10	10	12	4	10
To KWC From:					
Henderson CC	3	9	17	8	3
Brescia	9	10	14	5	8
WKU	10	15	14	14	14
To WKU From:					
Brescia	5	5	11	7	14
KWC	15	5	8	6	14
To MuSU From:					
Brescia	9	4	10	3	8
KWC	4	3	2	1	2
To UK from					
Brescia	9	9	12	14	9
KWC	15	10	7	3	6

SOURCE 1

COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS OVER TIME
ABILITY TO SUSTAIN ENROLLMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM
ABILITY TO SUSTAIN ENROLLMENTS
1965-1984

	1965			1970			1975			1980			1984		
	FT	PT	T	FT	PT	T	FT	PT	T	FT	PT	T	FT	PT	T
Ashland	578	158	736	778	301	1,079	974	433	1,407	756	716	1,472	1,011	986	1,997
Elizabethtown	424	114	538	373	258	631	763	582	1,345	1,092	838	1,930	1,018	1,078	2,096
Hazard	-	-	-	176	36	212	182	47	225	197	129	326	352	277	629
Henderson	309	78	387	447	143	590	447	225	672	417	394	811	550	884	1,434
Hopkinsville	158	62	220	381	103	484	589	626	1,215	618	471	1,089	583	530	1,113
Jefferson CC	-	-	-	959	1,598	2,557	3,018	3,089	6,107	2,574	3,415	5,989	2,475	4,292	6,767
Lexington Tech I.	*	*	*	*	*	*	834	820	1,654	996	1,115	2,111	1,197	1,376	2,573
Madisonville	-	-	-	184	123	307	343	281	624	318	527	845	472	945	1,417
Maysville	-	-	-	272	90	362	292	70	362	268	245	513	358	296	654
Paducah	842**	317**	1,159**	807	278	1,085	837	483	1,320	1,009	841	1,850	929	987	1,916
Prestonsburg	465	53	518	315	101	416	378	169	547	429	322	751	659	608	1,267
Somerset	261	94	355	395	272	667	629	147	776	720	260	980	677	476	1,153
Southeast	337	28	365	274	69	343	239	99	338	272	306	578	287	439	726

*Reported with UK enrollments
**As Paducah Junior College

SOURCE 2

ORIGIN OF FIRST TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF
FIRST TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND
RECEIVING INSTITUTION

ORIGIN OF FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-TIME FROSH
ENROLLMENT FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

TABLE —

Contributing County Davies

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	147	89	60.5	114	83	72.8	170	113	66.5	163	110	67.5	160	101	63.1
Ky. Wesleyan	153	60	39.2	178	89	50.0	153	57	37.3	224	105	46.9	239	91	38.1
Henderson CC	316	156	49.4	261	52	19.9	259	33	12.7	275	30	10.9	287	20	7.0
Madisonville CC	288	0	0.0	306	7	2.3	309	3	1.0	254	1	0.4	276	2	0.7
Murray State Univ.	1,104	46	4.2	1,102	42	3.8	1,359	54	4.0	1,500	72	4.8	1,643	54	3.3
Univ. of Kentucky	2,337	63	2.7	2,709	59	2.2	3,061	80	2.6	3,323	111	3.3	3,448	120	3.5
Western Ky. University	1,996	96	4.8	2,329	151	6.5	2,386	163	6.8	2,760	141	5.1	2,794	143	5.1
All Other Ky. Institutions	16,322	62	0.4	16,107	51	0.3	15,853	43	0.3	17,994	44	0.2	20,303	54	0.3
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	22,663	572	2.5	23,106	534	2.3	23,550	546	2.3	26,493	614	2.3	29,150	585	2.0

ORIGIN OF FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-TIME FROSH
ENROLLMENT FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

TABLE

Contributing County Hancock

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	147	5	3.4	114	5	4.4	170	6	3.5	163	6	3.7	160	4	2.5
Ky. Wesleyan	153	2	1.3	178	3	1.7	153	4	2.6	224	6	2.7	239	2	0.8
Henderson CC	316	5	1.6	261	2	0.8	259	0	0.0	275	0	0.0	287	0	0.0
Madisonville CC	288	0	0	306	0	0.0	309	0	0.0	254	0	0.0	276	0	0.0
Murray State Univ.	1,104	1	0.1	1,102	0	0.0	1,359	2	0.15	1,500	2	0.13	1,643	8	0.5
Univ. of Kentucky	2,337	1	0.04	2,709	14	0.5	3,061	7	0.23	3,323	8	0.24	3,448	11	0.3
Western Ky. University	1,996	24	1.2	2,329	9	0.4	2,386	13	0.54	2,760	14	0.51	2,794	18	0.6
All Other Ky. Institutions	16,322	13	0.1	16,107	3	0.02	15,853	2	0.01	17,994	8	0.04	20,303	3	0.01
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	22,663	51	0.2	23,106	36	0.16	23,550	34	0.14	26,493	44	0.17	29,150	46	0.16

ORIGIN OF FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-TIME FROSH
ENROLLMENT FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

TABLE

Contributing County: Henderson

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	147	1	.68	114	2	1.8	170	3	1.8	163	3	1.8	160	3	1.8
Ky. Wesleyan	153	3	1.96	178	3	1.7	153	7	4.6	224	3	1.3	239	2	0.8
Henderson CC	316	108	34.18	261	154	59.0	259	170	65.6	275	168	61.1	287	186	64.8
Madisonville CC	288	3	1.04	306	2	0.7	309	1	0.3	254	0	0.0	276	1	0.4
Murray State Univ.	1,104	19	1.72	1,102	13	1.2	1,359	10	0.7	1,500	9	0.6	1,643	17	1.0
Univ. of Kentucky	2,337	13	.5	2,709	13	0.5	3,061	10	0.3	3,323	14	0.4	3,448	17	0.5
Western Ky. University	1,996	19	.9	2,329	19	0.8	2,386	12	0.5	2,760	22	0.8	2,794	23	0.8
All Other Ky. Institutions	16,322	17	0.1	16,107	12	0.1	15,853	14	0.1	17,994	18	0.1	20,303	18	0.1
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	22,663	183	0.8	23,106	218	0.9	23,550	227	1.0	26,493	237	0.9	29,150	267	0.9

ORIGIN OF FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-TIME FROSH
ENROLLMENT FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

TABLE

Contributing County McLean

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	147	3	2.0	114	3	2.6	170	2	1.2	163	3	1.8	160	4	2.5
Ky. Wesleyan	153	5	3.0	178	5	2.8	153	4	2.6	224	5	2.2	239	2	0.8
Henderson CC	316	4	1.3	261	0	0.0	259	1	0.4	275	1	0.4	287	3	1.0
Madisonville CC	288	12	4.2	306	20	6.5	309	15	4.9	254	13	5.1	276	8	2.9
Murray State Univ.	1,104	3	0.3	1,102	5	0.5	1,359	7	0.5	1,500	4	0.3	1,643	6	0.4
Univ. of Kentucky	2,337	2	0.1	2,709	5	0.2	3,061	4	0.1	3,323	9	0.3	3,448	8	0.2
Western Ky. University	1,996	20	1.0	2,329	22	0.9	2,386	14	0.6	2,760	10	0.4	2,794	22	0.8
All Other Ky. Institutions	16,322	2	0.0	16,107	0	0.1	15,853	3	0.02	17,994	2	0.0	20,303	3	0.01
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	22,663	51	0.2	23,106	69	0.3	23,550	50	0.21	26,493	47	0.18	29,150	56	0.2

ORIGIN OF FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-TIME FROSH
ENROLLMENT FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

TABLE

Contributing County Ohio

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	147	7	4.76	114	4	3.51	170	10	5.9	163	5	3.07	160	7	4.4
Ky. Wesleyan	153	6	3.92	178	6	3.37	153	3	2.0	224	13	5.8	239	10	4.2
Henderson CC	316	0	0.0	261	1	0.4	259	1	0.4	275	0	0.0	287	2	0.7
Madisonville CC	288	2	0.7	306	4	1.3	309	7	2.3	254	5	1.97	276	2	0.7
Murray State Univ.	1,104	5	0.5	1,102	5	0.5	1,359	4	.3	1,500	6	0.40	1,643	6	0.4
Univ. of Kentucky	2,337	14	0.6	2,709	8	0.3	3,061	2	0.1	3,323	8	0.2	3,448	8	0.2
Western Ky. University	1,996	42	2.10	2,329	52	2.2	2,386	59	2.5	2,760	40	1.45	2,794	44	1.6
All Other Ky. Institutions	16,322	7	0.04	16,107	6	0.04	15,853	6	0.04	17,994	12	0.07	20,303	0	0.0
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	22,663	83	0.4	23,106	86	0.4	23,550	92	0.39	26,493	89	0.34	29,150	79	0.27

ORIGIN OF FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-TIME FROSH
ENROLLMENT FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

TABLE

SUMMARY

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL FIRST-TIME FROSH ENROLLMENT	NO. OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF FIRST-TIME FROSH FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	147	105	71.4	114	97	85.1	170	134	78.8	163	127	77.9	160	119	74.4
Ky. Wesleyan	153	76	49.7	178	106	59.6	153	75	49.0	224	132	58.9	239	107	44.8
Henderson CC	316	273	86.4	261	209	80.1	259	205	79.2	275	199	72.4	287	211	73.5
Madisonville CC	288	17	5.9	306	33	10.8	309	26	8.4	254	19	7.5	276	15	5.4
Murray State Univ.	1,104	74	6.7	1,102	65	5.9	1,359	77	5.7	1,500	93	6.1	1,643	91	5.5
Univ. of Kentucky	2,337	93	3.98	2,709	90	3.7	3,061	105	3.4	3,323	150	4.5	3,448	174	5.0
Western Ky. University	1,996	201	10.1	2,329	253	10.9	2,386	261	10.9	2,760	227	8.2	2,794	250	8.9
All Other Ky. Institutions	16,322	101	.6	16,107	81	0.5	15,853	68	0.4	17,994	84	0.5	20,303	78	0.4
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	22,663	940	4.15	23,106	943	4.1	23,550	949	4.0	26,493	1,031	3.9	29,150	1,033	3.5

SOURCE 2

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

FIRST-TIME FROSH BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
(PUBLIC OR PRIVATE)

TABLE —

County of Origin	Fall '84			Fall '83			Fall '82			Fall '81			Fall '80		
	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total
Daviess	406	166	572	342	192	534	363	183	546	386	228	614	377	208	585
Hancock	35	16	51	27	9	36	23	11	34	28	16	44	37	9	46
Henderson	173	10	183	207	11	218	206	21	227	224	13	237	258	9	267
McLean	42	9	51	57	12	69	42	8	50	38	9	47	47	9	56
Ohio	64	19	83	73	13	86	76	16	92	63	26	89	62	17	79
Totals	720	220	940	706	237	943	710	239	949	739	292	1,031	781	252	1,033

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
(PUBLIC OR PRIVATE)

TABLE —

County of Origin	Fall '84			Fall '83			Fall '82			Fall '81			Fall '80		
	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total	Enrolled in Public	Enrolled in Private	Total
Daviess	1,798	963	2,761	1,477	1,209	2,686	1,490	1,117	2,607	1,467	1,123	2,590	1,410	1,113	2,523
Hancock	119	68	187	95	50	145	93	61	154	106	63	169	102	53	155
Henderson	839	68	907	909	73	982	888	69	957	837	44	881	884	36	920
McLean	253	59	312	239	55	294	197	41	238	179	52	231	171	48	219
Ohio	276	76	352	294	65	359	262	79	341	253	72	325	232	73	305
Totals	3,285	1,234	4,519	3,014	1,452	4,466	2,930	1,367	4,297	2,842	1,354	4,196	2,799	1,323	4,122

SOURCE 2

ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF
UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT FROM CONTRIBUTING
COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

Contributing County: Daviess

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	815	525	64.4	930	661	71.1	912	615	67.4	890	604	67.9	860	590	68.6
Ky. Wesleyan	836	388	46.4	1,029	498	48.4	923	465	50.4	927	472	50.9	918	473	51.5
Henderson CC	1,434	590	41.1	1,092	162	14.8	1,042	122	11.7	923	121	13.1	811	78	9.6
Madisonville CC	1,417	7	0.5	1,409	12	0.9	1,263	8	0.6	966	6	0.6	845	5	0.6
Murray State Univ.	6,229	226	3.6	6,270	209	3.3	6,299	225	3.6	6,312	233	3.7	6,386	227	3.6
Univ. of Kentucky	16,298	357	2.2	17,150	398	2.3	17,888	474	2.6	18,310	492	2.7	18,354	484	2.6
Western Ky. University	9,847	481	4.9	10,545	559	5.3	10,778	528	4.9	10,984	474	4.3	10,781	479	4.4
All Other Ky. Institutions	77,677	187	0.2	79,714	187	.2	77,063	170	.2	76,467	188	.2	75,635	187	.2
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	114,553	2,761	2.4	118,139	2,686	2.3	116,168	2,607	2.2	115,779	2,590	2.2	114,590	2,523	2.2

ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

Contributing County: Hancock

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	815	28	3.4	930	31	3.3	912	36	3.9	890	32	3.6	860	27	3.1
Ky. Wesleyan	836	16	1.9	1,029	14	1.4	923	19	2.1	927	19	2.0	918	17	1.9
Henderson CC	1,434	13	0.9	1,092	3	0.3	1,042	1	0.1	923	2	0.2	811	1	0.1
Madisonville CC	1,417	0	0.0	1,409	0	0.0	1,263	0	0.0	966	0	0.0	845	0	0.0
Murray State Univ.	9,229	7	0.1	6,270	7	0.1	6,299	9	0.1	6,312	9	0.1	6,386	15	0.2
Univ. of Kentucky	16,298	28	0.2	17,150	34	0.2	17,888	23	0.1	18,310	26	0.1	18,354	21	0.1
Western Ky. University	9,847	54	0.5	10,545	38	0.4	10,778	49	0.5	10,984	54	0.5	10,781	57	0.5
All Other Ky. Institutions	77,677	41	.1	79,714	18	.02	77,063	17	.02	76,467	27	.04	75,635	17	.02
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	114,553	187	.2	118,139	145	.1	116,168	154	.1	115,779	169	.1	114,590	155	.1

ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

Contributing County: Henderson

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	815	22	2.7	930	20	2.2	912	17	1.9	890	12	1.3	860	14	1.6
Ky. Wesleyan	836	22	2.6	1,029	34	3.3	923	30	3.3	927	16	1.7	918	12	1.3
Henderson CC	1,434	479	33.4	1,092	589	53.9	1,042	594	57.0	923	513	55.6	811	523	64.5
Madisonville CC	1,417	18	1.3	1,409	5	0.4	1,263	4	0.3	966	4	0.4	845	4	0.5
Murray State Univ.	6,229	76	1.2	6,270	63	1.0	6,299	58	0.9	6,312	62	1.0	6,386	74	1.2
Univ. of Kentucky	16,298	120	0.7	17,150	123	0.7	17,888	116	0.6	18,310	126	0.7	18,354	111	0.6
Western Ky. University	9,847	94	1.0	10,545	85	0.8	10,778	77	0.7	10,984	85	0.8	10,781	95	0.9
All Other Ky. Institutions	77,677	72	.09	79,714	63	.1	77,063	61	.1	76,467	63	.1	75,635	87	.1
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	114,553	903	.7	118,139	982	.8	116,168	957	.8	115,779	881	.8	114,590	920	.8

ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

Contributing County: McLean

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	815	23	2.8	930	27	2.9	912	21	2.3	890	20	2.2	860	21	2.4
Ky. Wesleyan	836	26	3.1	1,029	22	2.1	923	15	1.6	927	28	3.0	918	22	2.4
Henderson CC	1,434	21	1.5	1,092	3	0.3	1,042	4	0.4	923	5	0.5	811	4	0.5
Madisonville CC	1,417	112	7.9	1,409	107	7.6	1,263	85	6.7	966	58	6.0	845	34	4.0
Murray State Univ.	6,229	23	0.4	6,270	24	0.4	6,299	22	0.3	6,312	21	0.3	6,386	22	0.3
Univ. of Kentucky	16,298	30	0.2	17,150	32	0.2	17,888	31	0.2	18,310	34	0.2	18,354	36	0.2
Western Ky. University	9,847	61	0.6	10,545	62	0.6	10,778	46	0.4	10,984	56	0.5	10,781	67	0.6
All Other Ky. Institutions	77,677	16	.02	79,714	17	.02	77,063	14	.02	76,467	9	.01	75,635	13	.02
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	114,553	312	.2	118,139	294	.2	116,168	238	.2	115,779	231	.2	114,590	219	.19

ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

Contributing County: Ohio

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	815	26	3.2	930	21	2.3	912	31	3.4	890	21	2.4	860	21	2.4
Ky. Wesleyan	836	36	4.3	1,029	36	3.5	923	40	4.3	927	39	4.2	918	47	5.1
Henderson CC	1,434	13	0.9	1,092	3	0.3	1,042	1	0.1	923	7	0.8	811	3	0.4
Madisonville CC	1,417	10	0.7	1,409	16	1.0	1,263	14	1.1	966	15	1.6	845	10	1.2
Murray State Univ.	6,229	18	0.3	6,270	19	0.3	6,299	13	0.2	6,312	14	0.2	6,386	20	0.3
Univ. of Kentucky	16,298	36	0.2	17,150	31	0.2	17,838	24	0.1	18,310	31	0.2	18,354	23	0.1
Western Ky. University	9,847	189	1.9	10,545	216	2.0	10,778	200	1.9	10,984	176	1.6	10,781	166	1.5
All Other Ky. Institutions	77,677	24	.03	79,714	17	.02	77,063	18	.02	76,467	22	.03	75,635	15	.02
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	114,553	352	.31	118,139	359	.2	116,168	431	.2	115,779	325	.28	114,590	305	.27

ORIGIN OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT
FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY BY YEAR AND RECEIVING INSTITUTION

Contributing County: SUMMARY

Institution	Fall, 1984			Fall, 1983			Fall, 1982			Fall, 1981			Fall, 1980		
	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	NO. OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY	% OF UNDERGRADUATES FROM CONTRIBUTING COUNTY
Brescia	815	624	76.6	930	760	81.7	912	720	78.9	890	689	77.4	860	673	78.3
Ky. Wesleyan	836	488	58.4	1,029	604	58.7	923	569	61.6	927	574	61.9	918	571	62.2
Henderson CC	1,434	1,116	77.8	1,092	760	69.6	1,042	722	69.3	923	648	70.2	811	609	75.1
Madisonville CC	1,415	147	10.4	1,409	140	9.9	1,263	111	8.8	966	83	8.6	845	53	6.3
Murray State Univ.	6,229	350	5.6	6,270	322	5.1	6,299	327	5.2	6,312	339	5.4	6,386	358	5.6
Univ. of Kentucky	16,298	571	3.5	17,150	618	3.6	17,888	668	3.7	18,310	709	3.9	18,354	675	3.7
Western Ky. University	9,847	379	8.9	10,545	960	9.1	10,778	900	8.4	10,984	845	7.7	10,781	864	8.0
All Other Ky. Institutions	77,677	340	.4	79,714	302	.4	77,063	280	.4	76,467	309	.4	75,635	319	.4
Totals:															
All Ky. Institutions	114,553	4,515	3.9	118,139	4,466	3.8	116,168	4,297	3.7	115,779	4,196	3.6	114,590	4,122	3.6

SOURCE 2

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RATES BY SELECTED
COUNTY OF ORIGIN

College Enrollment Rates by Selected County of Origin

County	Total Enrollment as a Percent of County Population					First-Time Frosh Enrollment as Percent of Prior Spring High School Graduates				
	F '84	F '83	F '82	F '81	F '80	F '84	F '83	F '82	F '81	F '80
Boyd 55,513	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	48.8	60.7	54.7	57.4	58.0
Calloway 30,031	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	46.2	52.2	55.2	94.8	67.0
Daviess 85,949	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	47.8	40.8	40.7	43.2	41.8
Hancock 7,742	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	31.1	29.3	24.6	34.1	42.2
Hardin 88,817	3.4					51.4				
Henderson 40,849	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	40.3	44.3	38.8	41.4	45.0
McCracken 61,310	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	47.2	28.0	36.4	53.6	56.6
McLean 10,090	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	32.7	43.4	34.7	35.6	37.3
Ohio 21,765	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	30.6	33.5	34.5	31.9	31.7
Pike 81,123	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	31.5	36.8	29.8	31.1	30.7
Warren 71,828	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	51.2	59.0	54.8	47.1	58.5
State Totals 3,660,257	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	45.0	44.4	43.1	48.6	54.5

SOURCE 3

YEARLY COLLEGE GOING RATES, 1977-1984 BY COUNTY

YEARLY COLLEGE-GOING RATES, ALL HIGH SCHOOLS 1977-1984 BY COUNTY

COUNTY	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	AVERAGE
ADAIR	43.0	38.1	49.4	45.8	48.5	47.9	49.1	50.8	46.6
ALLEN	25.7	36.9	22.3	30.8	34.7	31.7	38.9	26.4	30.6
ANDERSON	22.7	27.8	30.7	28.5	45.7	34.5	36.9	47.9	34.6
BALLARD	37.3	31.5	40.7	35.5	29.5	44.5	43.5	43.6	38.3
BARREN	32.8	38.0	37.2	40.6	36.5	42.5	32.4	41.9	37.1
BATH	39.9	36.1	42.6	41.6	43.6	42.6	43.7	41.2	40.5
BELL	35.2	34.3	33.8	39.0	40.6	40.4	39.7	42.7	40.5
BOONE	31.4	47.3	47.8	44.7	48.1	38.4	40.2	40.9	37.5
BOURBON	49.0	57.5	43.8	51.3	46.6	50.7	56.4	46.7	51.9
BOYD	38.6	42.6	43.8	50.7	46.3	48.0	47.2	47.7	45.5
BRACKEN	41.5	39.3	40.2	34.0	34.3	40.6	30.7	41.6	38.5
BREATHITT	36.5	20.2	29.4	26.0	21.4	44.2	27.5	45.0	34.6
BRECKINRIDGE	35.5	22.6	26.6	30.4	31.9	33.8	27.5	31.7	28.0
BULLITT	18.7	28.4	30.3	35.1	29.5	27.6	30.2	21.1	28.5
BUTLER	25.6	33.6	51.1	40.1	37.6	54.7	51.7	38.0	42.1
CALLOWAY	45.8	47.0	42.9	50.1	48.2	55.7	46.1	59.2	50.4
CAMPBELL	39.7	37.0	42.0	48.7	44.2	23.1	41.9	39.1	36.1
CARLISLE	44.4	31.9	32.0	42.3	27.7	23.3	32.5	24.9	37.2
CARROLL	26.9	41.7	30.9	29.6	34.0	38.9	33.0	36.6	31.2
CARTER	35.0	20.3	18.1	27.3	24.7	31.3	28.8	28.1	25.5
CASEY	47.0	43.1	44.6	52.7	42.7	40.3	48.7	47.1	45.6
CHRISTIAN	38.6	34.8	34.7	35.5	32.8	35.9	37.6	42.5	38.7
CLARK	29.1	34.7	40.3	37.1	41.1	29.1	35.1	30.4	30.7
CLAY	41.3	15.7	44.1	43.1	41.1	25.0	31.6	36.3	26.4
CLINTON	17.5	32.1	21.1	23.8	28.8	30.4	32.9	33.7	23.3
CRITTENDEN	30.1	38.0	37.8	43.9	46.3	40.9	44.6	46.8	41.2
CUMBERLAND	39.9	22.8	22.9	30.4	37.4	20.7	26.7	26.8	30.2
DAMONSON	26.7	22.9	24.3	41.0	22.5	28.7	25.8	31.3	30.7
ELLIOTT	48.3	22.1	25.1	63.4	60.5	61.6	59.6	61.2	60.2
ESTILL	56.3	58.6	65.7	57.6	46.7	60.3	55.6	52.8	53.5
FAYETTE	40.3	30.0	37.0	39.1	39.9	36.7	35.6	36.8	39.2
FLEMING	32.0	29.9	35.9	47.0	45.9	40.9	38.4	35.5	39.5
FLOYD	51.5	26.3	35.1	12.0	28.8	28.6	31.6	31.4	29.5
FRANKLIN	41.1	22.6	33.1	29.7	33.7	27.5	35.9	37.7	30.8
FULTON	23.1	27.9	31.4	40.5	36.0	34.8	37.0	30.2	30.1
GALLATIN	25.0	23.5	29.8	29.7	28.7	25.2	31.7	25.4	29.1
GARRARD	34.9	37.6	39.3	40.1	36.2	34.6	39.0	37.2	36.8
GRANT	26.4	30.7	29.6	27.1	36.0	27.8	33.2	30.2	33.9
GRAVES	26.4	24.7	24.6	27.1	29.6	27.9	35.3	39.2	30.6
GRAYSON	36.2	38.6	40.3	37.6	46.8	34.9	52.6	48.2	34.6
GREEN	40.5	36.5	29.9	37.8	33.7	36.2	32.5	37.4	34.5
GREENUP	32.7	42.0	42.6	36.8	44.1	36.0	52.3	57.9	45.3
HANCOCK	40.7	37.9	42.6	38.1	41.1	47.0	40.7	42.4	38.6
HARDIN	35.5	31.8	36.8	36.5	37.7	35.1	40.3	42.1	38.3
HARLAN	29.0	26.6	33.0	31.6	36.7	23.1	33.5	30.1	29.9
HARRISON	27.6	26.9	32.0	31.6	36.7	31.4	44.3	34.0	33.2
HART	27.6	26.9	32.0	31.6	36.7	23.1	33.5	30.1	29.9

Yearly College-Going Rates, All High Schools 1977-1984 By County (Continued)

COUNTY	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	AVERAGE
HENDERSON	45.9	32.9	50.7	44.9	50.4	48.4	47.0	46.0	45.6
HENRY	29.9	28.1	35.4	38.9	38.6	32.8	28.3	44.9	33.7
HICKMAN	30.9	40.0	44.5	38.9	26.4	42.7	36.5	43.9	36.0
HOPKINS	32.1	16.7	31.7	39.4	31.8	25.0	19.5	40.2	36.4
JACKSON	26.9	49.2	30.9	25.0	34.0	31.4	39.5	29.9	33.8
JEFFERSON	47.4	35.7	34.4	32.0	31.0	35.9	30.9	54.8	37.9
JESSAMINE	40.6	26.3	44.9	30.0	44.4	35.8	50.5	34.0	30.2
JOHNSON	33.0	44.3	45.9	46.3	31.4	52.0	39.0	53.7	35.6
KENTON	38.5	33.9	31.2	33.0	37.9	38.0	35.0	37.3	35.2
KNOTT	31.7	26.5	29.7	32.0	37.5	31.6	35.8	34.0	35.0
KNOX	31.4	35.0	34.8	42.5	37.7	47.6	43.3	38.7	35.4
LARUE	32.9	31.5	31.8	31.0	41.7	31.6	28.3	49.5	32.8
LAUREL	31.7	31.4	33.9	32.7	31.3	31.9	29.5	27.9	30.7
LAURENCE	31.2	31.5	30.0	25.4	39.8	30.7	35.9	36.4	30.6
LEE	21.7	40.6	31.0	40.3	28.0	27.5	26.6	28.6	27.9
LESLIE	37.2	28.1	31.0	37.9	36.0	30.0	33.7	34.5	31.0
LETCHER	30.4	24.2	28.1	37.5	25.6	26.6	26.6	34.5	27.0
LEWIS	30.5	24.0	34.3	30.6	23.7	23.3	31.4	23.0	27.2
LINCOLN	17.6	29.7	31.0	40.8	37.9	33.6	26.3	23.4	26.4
LIVINGSTON	38.2	42.6	41.0	42.7	42.4	38.6	42.6	36.4	35.3
LOGAN	45.6	51.1	61.0	58.4	58.9	56.7	42.7	50.4	43.7
LYON	58.6	27.8	30.5	27.4	22.5	33.8	37.6	41.4	33.4
MADISON	26.2	30.9	33.0	34.0	25.2	35.5	30.9	49.3	33.6
MAGOFFIN	29.2	37.5	29.0	36.7	25.9	39.3	35.0	29.0	31.6
MARION	32.7	23.1	20.1	40.4	17.9	31.4	35.0	40.1	25.3
MARSHALL	19.7	46.5	20.1	58.9	49.4	48.0	46.9	40.6	49.2
MARTIN	45.2	44.9	33.5	40.4	49.7	51.0	51.9	55.9	49.2
MASON	50.4	27.1	36.1	35.6	36.8	42.1	34.9	40.7	36.6
MCCRACKEN	29.1	33.8	29.3	38.3	31.8	36.0	39.2	43.2	34.7
MCCREARY	33.7	19.5	27.0	37.6	37.7	36.1	20.6	39.5	32.7
MCLEAH	23.2	39.4	25.2	38.1	19.4	36.8	22.7	27.5	27.0
MEADE	23.7	19.1	20.2	42.1	41.0	18.7	27.1	32.9	20.5
MENIFEE	25.0	34.5	22.0	39.9	40.6	23.3	31.0	36.7	22.5
MERCER	31.3	39.1	27.3	42.1	22.9	42.2	30.7	30.7	35.3
METCALFE	20.0	37.8	24.5	31.0	31.9	27.3	41.0	36.0	30.3
MONROE	32.6	28.6	33.8	26.5	36.3	30.8	31.8	40.1	34.8
MONTGOMERY	22.9	21.2	32.5	37.9	40.3	26.0	25.5	38.4	26.4
MORGAN	22.9	30.7	23.4	33.3	28.9	25.6	36.0	25.4	24.0
MUHLENBERG	32.1	28.7	34.0	33.8	49.0	26.0	31.8	38.1	30.9
NELSON	32.7	33.6	34.0	33.3	36.7	25.5	36.5	31.9	35.5
NICHOLAS	33.5	30.8	34.4	43.6	37.4	22.8	25.8	35.0	31.6
OHIO	34.0	38.7	17.9	33.3	34.5	26.8	36.8	39.0	37.4
OLDHAM	34.5	33.0	19.3	43.2	38.5	25.5	36.5	31.3	35.6
OWEN	34.0	30.8	22.8	43.3	36.7	25.5	36.5	35.0	37.6
OMSLEY	29.5	38.8	22.9	43.6	34.5	23.5	22.9	39.0	36.4
PENDLETON	35.6	31.6	29.4	42.4	38.5	33.0	36.0	35.5	32.8
PERRY	32.5	19.6	24.2	24.4	35.3	30.2	30.5	32.4	28.5
PIKE	24.1	42.2	24.2	24.6	35.3	32.8	30.4	32.4	31.8
POWELL	42.1	19.6	24.2	24.4	35.3	30.2	30.5	32.4	28.5
PULASKI									

Yearly College-Going Rates, All High
Schools 1977-1984 By County (Continued)

COUNTY	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	AVERAGE
ROBERTSON	34.1	19.0	60.0	38.1	55.0	35.1	39.5	36.7	40.7
ROCKCASTLE	22.7	34.8	33.1	29.4	35.4	40.8	29.1	19.9	29.9
ROWAN	45.4	52.8	46.5	42.3	42.9	24.7	54.8	46.7	44.7
RUSSELL	38.3	40.8	43.3	34.9	37.8	39.9	34.4	36.8	36.6
SCOTT	46.7	39.7	40.7	48.9	42.9	38.5	45.7	41.6	43.8
SHELBY	38.0	40.7	41.5	43.1	45.1	48.5	40.8	52.1	43.2
SIMPSON	42.6	44.6	42.9	37.7	46.7	41.5	38.1	47.9	42.8
SPENCER	33.7	22.6	21.1	28.9	27.0	36.8	40.6	32.0	30.5
TAYLOR	35.7	29.6	36.6	35.2	35.7	29.9	29.7	32.3	33.0
TODD	33.1	30.7	32.4	32.8	28.7	44.2	35.6	34.5	34.0
TRIGG	41.5	36.5	35.4	39.5	33.2	43.0	40.9	38.7	41.0
TRIMBLE	32.8	50.4	30.3	28.4	38.2	33.3	36.5	38.8	36.1
UNION	36.7	29.2	30.3	41.3	33.3	35.8	32.3	33.9	34.1
WARREN	44.8	50.1	51.1	51.6	49.3	51.5	57.3	56.6	51.6
WASHINGTON	39.5	32.1	40.1	43.0	38.0	31.5	33.1	36.4	37.0
WAYNE	24.6	25.7	31.7	28.1	28.7	34.2	34.6	34.8	30.2
WEBSTER	31.9	35.5	26.4	30.5	25.4	37.6	30.1	25.1	30.4
WHITLEY	41.1	40.3	41.7	48.9	50.8	47.6	34.1	48.1	44.1
WOLFE	36.6	52.3	29.0	40.7	58.7	30.7	20.0	31.7	37.8
WOODFORD	43.7	56.0	39.7	48.6	53.6	56.3	52.4	46.4	49.7
KENTUCKY	40.1	40.7	41.4	44.6	44.0	44.7	44.3	46.3	43.2

SOURCE 4

PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH VARIOUS LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY

PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH VARIOUS LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE GROUPS
YEAR 1980
(Final Census Data)

County	Less Than HS			HS Grad Only			1-3 Years College			4+ Years College			% of Total Population in Each Age Group			% With 1+ Years of College		
	18-24	25+	All	18-24	25+	All	18-24	25+	All	18-24	25+	All	18-24	25+	All	18-24	25+	All
Boyd	22.7	41.0	38.1	53.9	36.7	39.5	17.6	12.4	13.2	5.8	9.8	9.2	11.6	60.8	72.4	23.4	22.2	22.4
Calloway	10.7	40.2	31.7	35.8	29.5	31.3	46.4	12.2	21.9	7.2	18.1	15.0	22.5	56.2	78.7	53.6	30.3	36.9
Davless	23.1	38.7	35.8	55.1	37.2	40.5	16.9	13.0	13.8	4.9	11.0	9.9	12.8	57.0	69.8	21.8	24.0	23.7
Hancock	26.7	42.8	40.0	59.8	42.0	45.1	13.0	8.9	9.6	0.6	6.3	5.4	11.4	54.9	66.4	13.6	15.2	15.0
Henderson	31.1	42.8	40.8	49.4	35.0	37.4	16.9	12.1	12.9	2.6	10.2	8.9	12.2	58.3	70.4	19.5	22.3	21.8
McCracken	22.3	37.1	34.9	51.9	36.0	38.4	21.3	15.4	16.3	4.4	11.5	10.4	10.8	62.3	73.1	25.7	36.9	26.7
McLean	29.4	52.9	49.7	58.9	34.4	37.7	8.2	7.2	7.3	3.5	5.6	5.3	9.7	60.9	70.7	11.7	12.8	12.6
Ohio	37.5	55.9	53.1	53.3	32.9	36.1	7.3	6.0	6.2	1.8	5.1	4.6	10.7	59.1	69.8	9.2	11.1	10.8
Pike	39.5	61.7	57.5	47.7	25.5	29.7	11.0	6.6	7.4	1.8	6.2	5.4	12.5	53.8	66.3	12.8	12.8	12.8
Warren	14.5	38.7	32.0	37.2	28.2	30.7	42.0	16.5	23.6	6.4	16.6	13.7	20.5	53.2	73.7	48.8	33.1	37.3
State Totals	30.5	46.9	43.8	45.8	31.3	34.1	18.9	10.7	12.3	4.8	11.1	9.9	13.4	57.0	70.4	23.7	21.8	22.2

SURVEY OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN
COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAM IN OWENSBORO
FALL, 1984/SPRING, 1985

2/25/85

REPORT OF THE TWO STUDENT SURVEYS

Had There Been No Community College in Owensboro

	(1) <u>Fall, 1984</u>	(2) <u>Spring, 1985</u>
Students who		
would not have attended college at all.	43.7%	42.5%
would have gone to a four-year public institution.	17.3%	23.2%
would have gone to Brescia.	10.2%	7.7%
would have gone to Kentucky Wesleyan.	6.1%	6.0%
would have gone to out-of-state schools.	1.4%	1.3%
would have gone to vocational schools.	11.0%	7.7%
would have gone to a private college but did not identify or did not answer the question.	9.0%	6.0%

Student Goals

want a two-year degree.	25.0%	26.6%
want a bachelor's degree.	43.0%	48.3%

High School Class Rank

were in the top quarter of their graduating class.	*	31.3%
were in the second quarter.	*	26.3%
are unknown	*	30.0%

Employment Status

are full-time employed.	*	52.5%
are part-time employed.	*	15.0%
care for a home/family.	*	14.2%
are not employed.	*	18.3%

Analysis of First Survey:

The reasons students gave for choosing the community college were pragmatic. The lower cost of tuition was a factor for 76% of the total student body; 74% cited the location of the college in Owensboro as a major factor in their decision. The third most important factor in deciding upon the community college was the opportunity to work while attending classes. The college's courses were a major consideration for 53% of the students.

* Questions not asked in first survey.

- (1) First Survey (Fall, 1984), 545 students
- (2) Second Survey (Spring, 1985), 247 students

OWENSBORO CAMPUS ENROLLMENTFALL 1984

No. = 541

<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Under 20	109	20.1
20 to 25	166	30.7
26 to 29	66	12.2
30 to 39	123	22.7
40 to 49	49	9.1
50 to 64	26	4.8
Over 65	2	.4

Credit Hour Status

Part-time	441	81.5
Full-time	100	18.5

Gender

Male	164	30.3
Female	377	69.7

Ethnic Background

White	529	97.8
Black and Other	12	2.2

Intended Major

Transfer	131	24.2
Business	40	7.4
Data Processing	25	4.6
Undecided	32	5.9
Non-Degree	260	48.1
Nursing Holding	22	4.1
Other Technical Majors	31	5.7

OWENSBORO CAMPUS ENROLLMENTFALL 1984

<u>Entry Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
New Non-Degree	176	32.5
First Time Freshman	140	25.9
Advanced Standing	117	21.6
Transient	52	9.6
Other Types	56	10.4
 <u>County of Residence</u>		
Daviess	475	87.8
McLean	19	3.5
Henderson	13	2.4
Breckinridge	11	2.0
Hancock	9	1.7
Ohio	8	1.5
Other KY Counties	4	.4
Out of State	2	.4

Material Presented by
Dr. Charles Wethington Concerning
First-Time Enrollees at
Owensboro Community College Courses

September 4, 1984

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

GENDER

Male	31.4%
Female	68.6

AGE

Under 25	50.5
Over 25	49.5
Mean/Median	28.5/25

CREDIT HOUR STATUS

Part-time	82.2
Full-time	17.8

E D U C A T I O N A L G O A L S

IMMEDIATE EDUCATIONAL GOAL

2 year degree	25.0
4 year degree	42.0
Personal	14.9
Courses to obtain employment	7.7
No definite purpose	2.6
Job advancement	7.7

MAJOR

Transfer	37.0
Technical	39.7
Undecided	10.9
Non-degree	12.4

F A M I L Y C O L L E G E
A T T E N D A N C E H I S T O R Y

First generation college	40.0%
Parent(s) attended college	30.1
Parent(s) earned degree(s)	22.9

E C O N O M I C S T A T U S

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Full-time	52.8%
Part-time	20.9
Caring for home	12.9
Not employed	13.4

RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID

Yes	11.8
Did not qualify	5.2
Did not apply	83.0

REASONS FOR ATTENDING
THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Percent Responding "Major" Reason

Low cost	77.2
Convenient location	75.4
Courses	53.6
Could work	64.7
College's reputation	22.5
Social atmosphere	8.4
College size	11.7
Chance of success	26.8
Scholarship/Financial Aid	9.8
Advice of relatives	12.1
Advice of high school personnel	4.5
To be with friends	3.5

ALTERNATIVES TO
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	<u>NO.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Would not attend	267	54.3
Four-year public	87	17.7
Two or Four-year private school	48	9.7
Out-of-state college	8	1.6
Brescia	49	10.0
Wesleyan	28	5.7
Henderson Community College	5	1.0
	<hr/> 492	<hr/> 100.0

APPENDIX VI-C
LETTERS OF SUPPORT

WESTERN KENTUCKY COAL ASSOCIATION

STEPHEN JONES
President

JOHN A. McCOY
Chairman
Board of Directors

March 19, 1985

Dr. James Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Capital Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

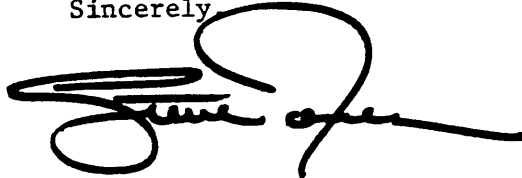
Dear Jim,

This letter is to voice my strong personal conviction regarding the need for the establishment of a permanent Community College program in Owensboro, Kentucky.

Having worked with you in the past, I think you will agree that the response received in the early stages of the program now in place in Owensboro, speaks far louder than any plea or rhetoric I could voice. Thus far, the program participation has surpassed all expectations. In that regard, I feel the voice of the community is speaking loud and clear.

Such a program will only enhance the future of this area and our citizens.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen Jones", with a large, stylized loop at the end.

Stephen Jones



COMMISSIONERS
JACK L. ROSS
MAYOR PRO-TEM
MICHAEL E. WELLMAN
WAYMOND MORRIS
ALAN BRADEN

City of Owensboro
Kentucky
TEL. 502/ 685-8200

P.O. BOX 847
OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY 42302

JACK C. FISHER
MAYOR

March 29, 1985

Dr. James Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
State Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Dr. Peyton:

When it was decided to allow a Community College to be established in Owensboro on a trial basis, I did not dream it would be as well-attended as it has. Although I realized that there was a need here, the results have demonstrated that the need was greater than we thought.

As a member of the City Commission, I fully appreciate the opportunity given area residents to further their education and hope that the need demonstrated, the degree of success thus far obtained, and the desire to see a Community College remain in Owensboro, are considered in the decision to continue funding the Owensboro Community College.

Very truly yours,

Alan Braden

AB:jh

Office Equipment COMPANY OF OWENSBORO
COMPLETE OFFICE OUTFITTERS



PHONE (502) 684-1426
1701 BRECKENRIDGE ST.
OWENSBORO, KY. 42301

March 18, 1985

Legislative Research Commission
Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Attention: Dr. James Peyton

Dear Sirs:

As a concerned citizen and member of the Owensboro business community, I want to let you know of my support for a community college campus in Owensboro, Kentucky.

Although community college courses have been offered in Owensboro only since the fall of 1984, it is evident that the concept of a community college is enthusiastically supported by citizens of the Owensboro and Daviess County area. Enrollment in the community college courses is almost triple that expected for the first year. The community college concept has been endorsed by a significant number of businesses and organizations, including the Owensboro Daviess County Chamber of Commerce, the Owensboro Counsel of Labor, the Owensboro City Commission, the Fiscal Courts of Daviess, Hancock, Ohio and McLean Counties, the Daviess County Board of Education, the Owensboro Board of Education, the Owensboro Daviess County Industrial Foundation, and the local district of the Kentucky Nurses Association.

For many years the citizens of Owensboro have attempted to bring to the area state supported higher education. The response to the initial community college offerings has been overwhelming, and I hope that you will do everything within your power to convince the legislature to continue and expand its support for a local community college in Owensboro.

Sincerely,

Gary Sisk, President
Office Equipment Company, Inc.

/kd



THE WRIGHT MACHINE COMPANY

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J.S. WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

J.S. HEWLETT, SECRETARY-TREASURER

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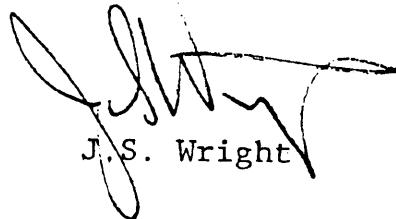
321 E. SECOND STREET

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY 42301

January 7, 1985

FROM: J.S. WRIGHT
TO: All Employees
SUBJ: Community College Classes

1. Now that Owensboro has some higher education programs available at reasonable prices we will do the following.
 - A. We will pay for fees, tuition, books, etc for one course per employee per semester.
 - B. We ask that if you start the course you finish it.
 - C. We want the course to be one that relates to your job at Wright Machine. I will have to approve each class before we will pay the expenses. As an example I do not believe a course on Animal Biology would help one be a better employee at Wright Machine.



J.S. Wright

SUPERINTENDENT
502-788-3910



PRINCIPAL
502-788-3388

CLOVERPORT COMMUNITY SCHOOLS
P. O. BOX 217
CLOVERPORT, KENTUCKY 40111

February 20, 1985

Owensboro Community College
Frederica Street
Owensboro, Kentucky 42301

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Cloverport Board of Education I would like to extend our appreciation to you for the outstanding job you have done in this your first year in Owensboro.

Locating in Owensboro was an excellent choice and has not only served that area, but outlying areas as well. I know that some of our students have enrolled, therefore, I hope that your funding will be continued to allow you to remain in Owensboro.

Again, thank you for the outstanding job you have done and I hope you will be able to continue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J.B. Skaggs".
J.B. Skaggs
Superintendent

JBS/wrg

OWENSBORO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1335 WEST ELEVENTH STREET

P. O. BOX 746

PHONE (502) 686-1000

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY 42302-0746

J. FRANK YEAGER
SUPERINTENDENT

February 12, 1985

Dr. James Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Dr. Peyton:

The Owensboro Public Schools serves a rather unique mix of students which is becoming more and more bi-modal. We basically have a "have and have-not" student population with very little in the middle. Forty-nine percent of our students, well above the state average, qualify for free or reduced price lunches. This population has serious educational needs including a great need for low cost higher education opportunity. The numbers of students in Owensboro who could afford a higher education before the development of the Community College Program was very limited. Now, we have a legitimate low cost higher education opportunity in Owensboro for our students and we are most grateful. Our students can now continue to work and go to school at a reasonable cost. Anything you can do to help continue funding of this program would be appreciated.

From a more personal point of view, my wife has started on a degree program at the Community College in Owensboro and she has had a good educational experience to date. Not only is the quality of the classes good, but the opportunity she has of attending classes at a reasonable time for working students makes her other responsibilities manageable.

From both a professional and personal point of view, I strongly endorse the continuation of the Community College Program in Owensboro.

Sincerely,


J. Frank Yeager

gmo

DAVIESS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

P. O. BOX 1510

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY 42302-1510

PHONE (502) 685-3161

January 31, 1985

GLENN R. DUNCAN
Superintendent

BOARD OF EDUCATION

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LEONARD W. WORTH

Dr. James Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Dr. Peyton;

The community college in Owensboro has, in its first year, proven its worth and need in a rather startling manner, with student registrations far beyond what was anticipated at its beginning.

It was quite evident for many years that a state supported low-cost facility for higher education was needed to serve this area, and through strong community support and involvement, the community college finally became a reality.

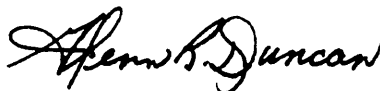
It is also evident that the Daviess County school system has profited by the establishment of the college. We are a system that has long been acknowledged as outstanding in the state of Kentucky, yet our percentage of college-bound graduates was very low. The reason for this, in my judgment, was due to the lack of low-cost higher education with the convenience of nearby facilities for many who would have continued their education if possible.

The community college turned this situation around immediately, providing further educational opportunities, not only for high school graduates, but also for many young adults in the area.

The community college has proven to be one of the best things to happen in education for this area, and community involvement continues to be strongly supportive. If the state should discontinue funding for the college, the loss to this area of Kentucky would be immeasurable.

It is my sincere hope that every effort will be made by the state to continue its assistance in making higher education available in this area for those who would otherwise be denied an opportunity to develop their full potential.

Sincerely,



Glenn R. Duncan

Apollo High School

"Home of the Eagles"



January 29, 1985

2280 Tamarack Road
Owensboro, Ky. 42301
Telephone: (502) 685-3121

Kenneth Baughn
Principal

Hugh C. Montgomery
Vice Principal

Robert D. Combs
Vice Principal

Grace Jones
Counselor

David Latham
Counselor

Billy R. Cartwright
Athletic Director

Mr. Jim Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Peyton:

I am writing in regard to the Owensboro Community College. I feel, as a parent and educator, that we are very fortunate to have Owensboro Community College in our community.

It provides an avenue for that student who cannot afford to go to a private institution and it also provides a chance for those students who need to work part-time and get an education at an affordable price. There are also many adults in our county and city who are able to go back to school and either re-train for an occupation or just get the satisfaction of continuing their education. In many cases, it enables them to live a more productive and fulfilling life.

I could go on and on, but I feel the Owensboro Community College is a much needed institution in our great city and county.

Yours in education,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenneth Baughn".

Kenneth Baughn
Principal
Apollo High School

KLB:mh

Owensboro High School

1800 FEDERICA STREET

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY 42301

PHONE (502) 686-1110

WHAYLON COLEMAN
Assistant Principal

BILL VAN WINKLE
Principal

JACK HICKS
Athletic Director

GERALD POYNTER
Assistant Principal

JEAN C. WILLIAMS
Guidance Coordinator

JOE IRACANE
Career Exploration
Coordinator

January 28, 1985

Dr. Jim Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Dr. Peyton:

I am writing to you in support of the University of Kentucky/Henderson, Owensboro Campus. I am much impressed and supportive of the campus in Owensboro after having observed closely the school in operation for one semester. I feel that I am well qualified to make an assessment of the program in Owensboro since I have had the opportunity to observe it on a day-to-day basis. I have also been much impressed with the manner in which Dr. Jim McDannel has put a staff together and offered an excellent program under somewhat trying circumstances. I would also make several observations that I think are important when deciding the amount of funding that the extension center receives.

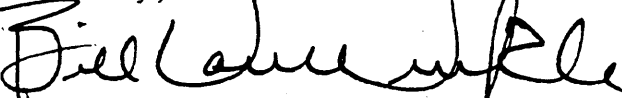
First of all, many of the students that I have observed registering I would classify to be from middle to low income families. I really feel that this would be the only opportunity they would have to attend college at this time.

Another observation is the number of young adults who are attending the community college that are above the normal college age. I think this allows them an acceptable return to an educational program that they can afford while working and/or starting their families. In my estimation, both groups that I mentioned are attending college mainly because they can financially afford the tuition but could not if attending the private institutions located in Owensboro.

I hope that consideration will be given to increasing the amount of funds and expanding the community college program in Owensboro.

Thanks for listening.

Sincerely,



Bill Van Winkle
Principal

pd



Daviess County High School

4255 New Hartford Road

Owensboro, Kentucky 42301

(502) 684-5285

WAYMOND MORRIS
Principal

GENE CRUME
Vice-Principal

GARY L. KELLER
Vice-Principal

LARRY MARTIN
Counselor

JANE STEVENSON
Counselor

WAYNE WRIGHT
Athletic Director

January 22, 1985

Mr. Jim Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Sir:

As an educator and a member of the Owensboro City Council, I would like to express to you the impact of the Community College on our students and community. For the first time students from the lower and middle economic levels are showing an interest in higher education. Students who had not put higher education in their future plans because of the cost are now realizing that almost anyone can attend college if they have the ambition. We also have people who have graduated and are now in their late 20's or early 30's who are inquiring about attending college for the first time. These are the forgotten people of Owensboro and Daviess County who have certainly been influenced by the low cost of higher education brought to our community.

I believe that the Community College will be one of the important factors on our community in the future. The potential growth is almost unlimited and the affects upon our community will be unlimited.

We hope the Community College will continue.

Sincerely,

Waymond Morris
Waymond Morris
Principal

kb

Cloverport, Kentucky 40111
January 30, 1985

James Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
State Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Peyton:

This letter is to express to you my appreciation of the presence of the Community College in Owensboro, Kentucky.

I am an employee of the Cloverport Independent School District and for twenty-three years have kept books as per State Department of Education guidelines. With the installation of a computer in our central office, I found that I needed to learn double entry accounting. After checking with the colleges in Owensboro, I found that Owensboro Community College offered the course I needed at a price I could afford.

The staff of the College was very courteous and helpful in getting me enrolled in the proper class. The instructor has taken a course that everyone said would be boring and has made learning fun.

Thanks for your interest in Owensboro.

Sincerely,

Wanda Greenwood
Wanda Greenwood

P.O.Box 13
Hawesville, KY 42348
February 8, 1985

James Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Room 300
State Capitol
Frankfort, KY 40601

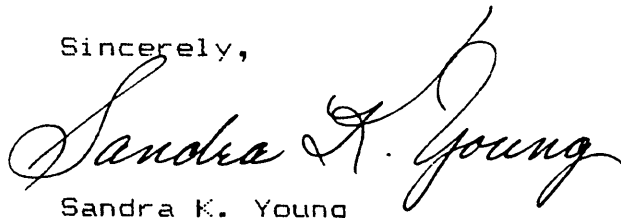
Dear Mr. Peyton,

At the age of forty, I have been able to assume a new role -- finally, I am a college student. I am presently attending school on the Owensboro campus of the University of Kentucky's Henderson Community College. I feel a deep sense of personal obligation to let you know how grateful I am for the school's presence in Owensboro. This letter is most certainly not a requirement.

This school is my "yellow brick road" -- my opportunity to take a new route for myself; a chance for self-improvement. There are several aspects of the school and its operations that have made being a student here a pleasurable experience: 1) the cost is not prohibitive, so my family's financial status is secure; 2) the administration office maintains an "open-door policy" -- the school administrators and their office personnel are available to students and seem eager to assist them in any way; and 3) the instructors are a fine example of what educators in the Commonwealth of Kentucky should be -- they are concerned with the education of their students.

This newly-formed school is, as I am, feeling itself grow; and the feeling of growth is so exciting!

Sincerely,


Sandra K. Young

James Peyton
Legislator Resarch Comm.
Room 300 State Capitol
Frankfort Ky, 40601

Sir:

This is my first college class, and at twenty dollars a credit it makes it affordable for me to take a few classes in business.

This gives people with lower income a chance to receive a higher education. This gives people with family budgets an opportunity to go with out being broke. Young and old a like.

The community college offers a large section of courses.

And in closing this letter I would like to thank the people, staff and the state of Ky, for making the community college possible in the Owensboro area.

Feb 4 85.
William E. Carter
518 E 20th
Owensboro, Ky 42301

P. O. Box 306
Livermore, Kentucky 42352
February 7, 1985

Mr. James Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Sir:

I would like to express much appreciation for the opportunity to be a part of the Community College in Owensboro, Kentucky. Having desired to begin college training for the past two years, I am grateful for our school.

As you conduct your study concerning the need for a community college in Owensboro, I hope you will consider those of us who cannot travel the extra distance to other state schools, but are unable to afford the private schools in the immediate area. Even though we already have private colleges, they are not practical from a financial standpoint for those of us who have families and other monetary responsibilities, yet still desire to further our education.

Your fairness and kind consideration in this matter will be appreciated by all concerned.

Sincerely,

Cathy Hardison
Cathy Hardison
Student
Community College
H.C.C. - U.K.
Owensboro, Kentucky

Mr. James Peyton
Legislative Research Commission
Room# 300, State Capitol
Frankfort, Ky. 40607

Dear Mr. Peyton,

I would like to express my gratitude to all those involved in the founding of the Owensboro sector of Henderson Community College. I am a second semester Sophomore in the college of business. At the end of the fall semester I realized that it would be to my financial advantage to become a transient student from the University of Kentucky. Living at home has allowed me to get a job and save the necessary funds to continue my education. I simply can not tell you what this has meant to my family for me to have this opportunity. I would like to see the college be successful in order that others might take advantage of what it has to offer. I feel that the rapidly expanding Owensboro area will come to greatly appreciate your efforts. I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you and congratulations on your accomplishment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Gregory T. Sublett". The signature is fluid and stylized, with a prominent flourish at the end.

Gregory T. Sublett

APPENDIX VI-B
ECONOMIC GROWTH



OWENSBORO-DAVISS COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
119 W. Second St. / P. O. Box 825 / Owensboro, Kentucky 42302-0825 / (502) 926-1860

OWENSBORO'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The following report was compiled by this Chamber's Economic Development Division at the request of the Citizens Committee for Higher Education.

Owensboro and Daviess County comprise one of Kentucky's major commerce centers. The local economy is diversified and healthy with a record of moderate, steady growth. Economic trends and recent events suggest that such growth will continue into the foreseeable future.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Daviess County is one of only seven federally designated metropolitan statistical areas in Kentucky, and one of only two lying wholly within the boundaries of this Commonwealth. The following U.S. Census data demonstrates Owensboro's population:

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Owensboro/Daviess County SMSA	85,949	79,486	6,463	8.1

According to the University of Louisville Urban Studies Center Daviess County population is projected at 100,668 in the year 2000, a 17% increase over the 1980 Census.

Daviess County also ranks as Kentucky's fourth (4th) largest employment center with 28,300 covered nonagricultural workers in 1982, according to the Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources most recently published data.

DIVERSIFICATION

The Owensboro area continues to enjoy strong economic diversification. No single company, industry or institution dominates employment or local government tax revenues. The single largest employer is the Owensboro Daviess County Hospital with 1,325 employees or 4% of total wage and salary employment. One of the greatest sources of revenue is manufacturing payrolls. According to the Kentucky Department of Economic Development, Daviess County's 1982 wage base was \$433 million. Manufacturing ranked by far the largest category within that total at \$125 million.

Owensboro is fortunate that several local manufacturers process and distribute a food or kindred product with a very stable market. These strong employers include Pinkerton Tobacco Company, Field Packing Company, Glenmore Distilleries, Medley Distilling Company, Ragu Foods, Colonial Banking Company and Baskin Robbins. These and other manufacturing companies provide stability to the local economy.

Conventions and tourism are also substantial sources of revenue to the Owensboro economy. According to the State Department of Tourism, \$47 million flowed into Daviess County during the fiscal year ended June, 1984. In recent years convention and tourism revenue has increased 12-14% annually. The Owensboro-Daviess County Tourist Commission estimates that this revenue will continue to grow 9-10% annually in the future.

Agriculture is also big business in Daviess County. According to Green River Production Credit Association, total receipts from farm products sold in Daviess County amounted to \$66 million last year. 62% of Daviess County land is used in crop production among nearly 1,500 farms. The production of soybeans, corn, tobacco and other agricultural commodities represents a major share of this economy's strength.

Owensboro is also one of the state's major retail centers. Retail sales per household were \$15,815 in 1984 placing Owensboro second in Kentucky and 69th among 315 metropolitan areas in the United States.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Owensboro has had a stable pattern of moderate economic growth throughout the last ten years. The following chart reflects the most recent business census information available:

NUMBER OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS
IN DAVIESS COUNTY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employment</u>
1982	1,950	26,359
1972	1,472	23,638

Source: County Business Patterns, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

According to state government authorities, 32,300 nonagricultural wage and salary earners were employed in Daviess County as of November, 1984. This statistic represents steady growth of 40% since 1968 when 23,170 were employed. Although this employment growth is healthy, it underestimates the true resilience of Daviess County's economy during the major reduction of workers at Owensboro's largest manufacturing plant. In 1966, General Electric employed some 6,100 local workers. That labor force was drastically reduced in the late 1960's and early 1970's to 1,600 workers in 1975. Today General Electric's Ninth Street plant employs 800 people. Therefore Owensboro's net growth of some 9,000 jobs from 1968 to 1984 is underestimated by about 5,000 jobs. Exclusive of General Electric, approximately 14,000 jobs have been created in Daviess County since 1968. That translates to 60% growth in sixteen years.

During roughly the same sixteen year period neighboring Hancock County recruited five major manufacturing plants employing nearly 3,000 workers. A significant proportion of those jobs are filled by Daviess County residents.

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Several recent developments indicate the health of the Owensboro economy:

1. The relocation of Pinkerton Tobacco Company's world headquarters to Owensboro. PTC is the world's largest producer of smokeless tobacco products. This move involved the President, Chief Financial Officer, Vice Presidents of Marketing and Sales and a large support staff.
2. The expansion and consolidation of Lincoln Service Corporation in Owensboro. LSC employed less than 100 people in Owensboro two years ago. This nationwide mortgage banking leader now employs over 200 Owensboro workers and has recently moved several high ranking officers here from other corporate locations.
3. General Electric recently closed a motor production plant in California and shifted that production to Owensboro creating some 90 jobs.
4. Ragu Foods, Inc. recently completed a 170,000 square foot, 6 million dollar addition to their Owensboro plant. This addition doubled their plant space providing room for new production lines and increased employment.
5. Two new industrial employers projecting 130 jobs were announced by the Chamber of Commerce in January of 1985. Both plan to be in production by May of this year.
6. Daviess County was selected for the construction of a 56 bed children's psychiatric hospital in November of 1984. Once completed in late 1985 this facility is projected to employ 150 people in the health care field.
7. Commonwealth Aluminum of Australia recently purchased a major aluminum rolling mill in neighboring Hancock County, enhancing the security of some 1,000 jobs. Commonwealth Aluminum is much better positioned within the aluminum industry than previous owner Martin Marietta, resulting in a more stable future for area workers.
8. A local developer announced plans for yet another major retail complex projected to employ over 560 local residents in 25 stores. The two major anchors of the complex are Service Merchandise (1984 opening) and Wal-Mart (1985 opening).
9. Deposits reported by local banks are up 7% during the year ended December 31, 1984 indicating a greater local capacity to finance economic growth.
10. New home starts within Owensboro reached an all time high in 1984 with \$11.5 million of total construction.

CONCLUSION

Owensboro and Daviess County have not been immune to the problems affecting the national and state economies. Recent unemployment data for Daviess County (8.5%) exceeds the national average (6.9%) but is less than the Kentucky average (8.9%). Coal and agriculture segments of our economy still trail the rest of the national recovery.

Nevertheless, the overall condition of the Owensboro-Daviess County economy is healthy. New industries are coming in, new businesses are being started and employment is growing at a steady pace.

Owensboro's economic outlook is good, with the prospect of moderate steady growth in the future.

APPENDIX VI-E
COMMENTS FROM POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Brescia College



120 West Seventh Street
Owensboro, Kentucky 42301

(502) 685-3131

December 13, 1984

Dr. Jim Peyton
Deputy Director For Research
Legislative Research Commission
State Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Dr. Peyton:

I am writing at the request of Sr. George Ann Cecil, President of Brescia College, in response to your letter of November 16. My purpose is to provide you with input on the potential impact the new Owensboro Community College is likely to have on our institution.

Any projection made about the potential impact of the community college on Brescia College will be highly speculative; that it will affect enrollment and direction of the college is beyond question.

Since it began offering courses in Owensboro in 1946, Brescia has deliberately functioned as a "community college" to a great extent. The college moved to Owensboro at the request of local business leaders, kept its tuition as low as possible (of four-year private colleges in Kentucky, Brescia has the lowest tuition but one) and still serves a student population more typical of a community college than of a residential liberal arts institution. An average 42% of Brescia students are part-time, 77% are from Daviess County, and 92% are from the Kentucky counties of Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, McLean, Muhlenberg, and Ohio.* About half of Brescia students are adult or non-traditional.

Migration of students to the community college doubtless accounted for a significant part of the enrollment decrease in the fall 1984 semester. Enrollment, which had been fairly stable in the past few years, dropped by 115, from 930 to 815. Of these, 92 were part-time students. A telephone survey of students who did not return revealed that 21% enrolled in the Community College. Of course, we have no way to assess the ones who just didn't come. A surprising number of commuter students typically make enrollment decisions on registration day, and on a survey would probably never indicate that they ever intended to enroll at Brescia, but their loss is felt in the decreased number of "walk-ins." We estimate that at least 20 full-time students are taking one or more courses at the community college, which helps account in part for the drop of about 1300 credit hours projected for this year. A decrease of this magnitude is dramatic in its impact on a tuition-dependent budget.

*Based on figures from
Fall, 1982



Dr. Jim Peyton
December 13, 1984
Page 2

The long-term impact is even harder to assess. Currently-enrolled students have a certain loyalty or inertia that may discourage them from changing institutions in the middle of their academic career, but it would be safe to say that some would have chosen the community college had it been available. Community leaders and college officials hope that it will help the local private colleges in the long run by raising the educational expectations of the Owensboro community and promoting transfer of two-year graduates into the local four-year programs. Optimism about this possibility is real but must be tempered by the fact that high natural attrition rates exist between the Freshman and Junior years, and that a comparatively low percentage of associate degree holders go on to a four-year degree, indicating that a relatively low percentage of students will be likely to choose that option.

Of course, many students come to Brescia for other reasons--the academic reputation of some programs, the Catholic identity and liberal arts character--and the college may be able to offset commuter losses by stressing other aspects of its mission. College officials are optimistic about the college's ability to make these changes, realizing that the transition years will be difficult. College finances will be affected not only by enrollment loss but also by the budget increases necessary in admissions/recruiting and in resources to attract/accomodate the hoped-for increase in residential students.

Probably the most serious long-term financial question for both private colleges is whether the Owensboro community will be able and willing to support three colleges.

Thank you for considering this rather lengthy statement; please let me know if I can provide you with further information.

Let us assure you that Brescia College will support the Owensboro community in whatever steps must be taken to provide the highest possible level of education for its citizens, and a healthy level of diverse educational opportunities. We are cooperating with Community College officials in every way we can to ensure that students' needs are met.

Sincerely,



Michele Morek, O.S.U., Ph.D.
Vice President for Academic Affairs

MM:mp

cc: Sr. George Ann Cecil, President



KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE
OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 11, 1985

Dr. Jim Peyton
Deputy Director for Research
Legislative Research Commission
State Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Re: Joint Study of Feasibility of Establishing a
Community College in Owensboro

Dear Dr. Peyton:

We are grateful for the opportunity you gave us by your letter of November 16, 1984, to contribute to the Joint Study of Feasibility of Establishing a Community College in Owensboro. Kentucky Wesleyan's statement is enclosed.

We have sought to give answers to three important questions being asked about the Community College in Owensboro, and we have tried to provide data to support our observations.

One question which is being asked is whether the proposed community college will be "in conflict" with the existing colleges in Owensboro. The Criteria for Establishment of Two-Year Institutions, adopted by the State Council of Higher Education on January 12, 1968, states that "assurance must be available that [the proposed community college] will not be in conflict with either existing or planned public or private two-or four-year institutions in the same general geographic area." Since the community college which has started in Owensboro this year is clearly "in conflict" with the two independent colleges it may be that the State Council has changed its policy since its 1968 pronouncement.

We will be grateful to you for sending us a copy of your important study. Until then, we stand ready to assist your Commission in any way you might call on us.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Luther W. White III".

Luther W. White III
President

dgh

Enclosure

RESPONSE OF KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE

TO

Invitation of Legislative Research Commission

January 9, 1985

Under date of November 16, 1984, the Legislative Research Commission invited Kentucky Wesleyan College to contribute to the study of the feasibility of establishing a community college in Owensboro. Kentucky Wesleyan expresses gratitude for providing this opportunity. Our response will seek to illuminate three questions raised by the feasibility study:

(1) Has the new community college in Owensboro affected the enrollment at Kentucky Wesleyan? (2) Does the academic program offered by the community college duplicate the academic work already being offered by Kentucky Wesleyan? (3) What potential long-range enrollment gains in the upper-division level might Kentucky Wesleyan expect, from transfers from the community college?

HAS THE NEW COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN OWENSBORO

AFFECTED ENROLLMENT AT KENTUCKY WESLEYAN?

The Owensboro Community College opened in fall, 1984, with a reported student enrollment approaching 600. For its 1984 fall term, Kentucky Wesleyan suffered a loss of 93 full-time students and of 111 part-time students from 1983, a total head-count loss of 204 students. Kentucky Wesleyan's enrollment statistics for the past six years are as follows:

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE
FALL ENROLLMENTS
 1979 - 1984

Page 2

Kentucky Wesleyan Student Population
FULLTIME and PARTTIME

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
New Full-time	207	207	197	141	221	150
Other Full-time	459	484	500	531	532	510
Total Full-time	666	691	697	672	753	660
Total Part-time	250	234	241	270	302	191
Total Students (i.e., headcount)	916	925	938	942	1,055	851

Kentucky Wesleyan Population
COMMUTERS and DORMITORY STUDENTS

Daviess County Com- muting students	484	477	480	479	517	403
Other commuting students	96	101	125	149	184	122
Total commuting students	580	578	605	628	701	525
Students in dormitories	336	347	333	314	354	326
Total Students	916	925	938	942	1,055	851

Kentucky Wesleyan had a consistent enrollment of approximately 935 students over those years, until 1983, when the popularity of the new football program swelled our enrollment to 1,055. We expected the enrollment to settle back to perhaps 950 when the novelty of the new program wore off. Instead Kentucky Wesleyan opened with a student population of 100 less than that.

Part of the net loss can be attributed to the fact that a lower percentage of our 1983 enrolled students returned than we had expected. In 1982, the number of enrolled students remaining after graduation was 496, and 450 returned, a loss of 46. In 1983, the loss was 101 students. But, for fall, 1984, the loss of those students was 155. The reasons they give for not coming back are complicated and varied. But the largest number of them, 62, failed to return because of poor grades. They either were suspended or lost their financial aid entitlement because of poor grades. Of the others, 44 transferred to 23 different other institutions. Of the 29 who did not return but gave no reason for it, 16 were residents of Daviess County. Some of these undoubtedly have enrolled in the Owensboro Community College. I think I am correct that 16 enrolled students at the new O.C.C. indicated that the last college they attended was Kentucky Wesleyan. On balance, Kentucky Wesleyan suffered a larger-than-usual loss of its 1983 enrolled students because of their poor grades and their transfers to other colleges, including the O.C.C.

But this accounts for only part of the loss. The new full-time students in fall, 1984, totaled 150, whereas in 1983, they were 221, a loss of 71. Based on recent history, we could reasonably expect 200 new full-time students, but they did not come. We compared our Daviess County students over

recent years to see what happened:

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
New Daviess County full-time students	96	127	89
New Daviess County part-time students	<u>94</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>43</u>
New Daviess County head count	190	217	132

These statistics show that as KWC's total enrollment of new full-time students was down 71 (221 to 150), its enrollment of new full-time Daviess County students was down 38 (127 to 89).

The experience with part-time students is approximately the same. While the 1984 total part-time enrollment was down 111 (302 to 191), the enrollment of new part-time Daviess County students was down 47 (90 to 43).

The reductions of new full-time and part-time Daviess County students were dramatic and exceeded our predictions. Kentucky Wesleyan has this year essentially the same academic programs in place which have been here over the past six years. The total number of Daviess County residents (i.e., head-count) enrolled in the college during those years ranged from 477 to last year's high of 517. But in 1984, KWC had this experience:

Loss of enrolled Daviess County full-time students	- est. 29
Reduction in new Daviess County full-time students	38
Reduction in new Daviess County part-time students	<u>47</u>
Total reduction in Daviess County students	114

No reason has been suggested for the college to sustain a reduction of 114 Daviess County commuting students (517 to 403), plus a reduction of 62 other commuting students (184 to 122), a total reduction of 176, except the availability of the community college. On balance, we believe the severe

reduction of enrolled and new students in 1984 can be laid in part to the loss of Daviess County and other commuting students whom we would reasonably expect to attend KWC but for the beginning of the Owensboro community college. The loss of dormitory students was only 28 (354 to 326).

According to statistics compiled by the Council of Kentucky Independent Colleges and Universities, the fourteen senior independent colleges in Kentucky (excluding Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College) experienced an overall increase in enrollment from 1983 to 1984. The percentages of increase/decrease are as follows:

Asbury	1.22
Bellarmino	- 6.32
Berea	- 3.19
Campbellsville	- 8.56
Centre	- 1.97
Cumberland	7.19
Georgetown	.10
Pikeville	- 9.58
Spalding	- 1.74
Thomas More	- 1.20
Transylvania	19.85
Union	<u>19.46</u>
These twelve	1.27

But the percentages of decrease in the total enrollments of Brescia and of Kentucky Wesleyan are shown as -12.37 and -17.3, respectively. Kentucky Wesleyan suggests that, when compared with the overall experience of the independent college sector in 1984, the inordinately high percentages of decreases in enrollment at the Owensboro independent colleges, can be fairly attributed, at least in part, to the new community college.

DOES THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM OFFERED
BY THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DUPLICATE
THE ACADEMIC WORK ALREADY BEING
OFFERED BY KENTUCKY WESLEYAN?

When in spring, 1984, the community college announced its intention of offering courses in Owensboro in the fall, we inquired of community college officials whether it would be possible and indeed desirable for the community college to offer courses which would not duplicate the work already being offered by KWC. The community college explained that it was obligated to offer work which would lead to associate arts and associate in science degrees. An examination of the 1982-83 Community College System Catalogue (p.28) discloses that candidates for those degrees must successfully complete a certain number of sequences in eight general study areas. Those areas are mathematics-philosophy; physical science; biological sciences; foreign languages; humanities; literature and the arts; history; and social and behavioral sciences. These general study areas comprise exactly the basic curriculum offerings of Kentucky Wesleyan. We believe the community college's offerings in 1984 are entirely within these eight areas. Hence, we believe it is accurate to say that every course now being offered by the community college was heretofore offered by Kentucky Wesleyan.

WHAT POTENTIAL LONG-RANGE ENROLLMENT
GAINS IN THE UPPER DIVISION LEVEL MIGHT
KENTUCKY WESLEYAN EXPECT, FROM TRANSFERS
FROM THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE?

We have no way, of course, to predict accurately what upper division level gains Kentucky Wesleyan might expect. It has been suggested to us by members of the citizens commission, by the press, and by others, that ultimately graduates of the community college will provide upper division students for KWC. We certainly hope so, and we are in dialogue with officials of the community college system to encourage that result.

However, we believe that statistically there has been relatively little transfer of community college graduates to independent colleges. Perhaps the situation will change in Owensboro. In recent years, first-time transfer students from the community colleges have gone to these institutions:

Community college students	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Transferred to State Universities	802	875	822
Transferred to other community colleges	108	95	117
Transferred to 15 independent Ky. colleges	114	139	131
Transferred to Kentucky Wesleyan	7	11	8

(Source: Kentucky Council on Higher Education Enrollments, Report 36)

These statistics suggest that the number of community college upper level students for transfer to Owensboro's two independent colleges is not likely to offset the loss of students those colleges will suffer on the lower level.

Respectfully submitted,

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE

Luther W. White III

By Luther W. White III, President

Murray State University

Office of the President
Murray, Ky. 42071 (502) 762-3763

January 18, 1985

Mr. Jim Peyton
Deputy Director for Research
Legislative Research Commission
State Capitol
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Deputy Director Peyton:

Thank you for providing Murray State University an opportunity to respond to the study design of the joint study by the Legislative Research Commission, the Council on Higher Education, and the University of Kentucky Community College System, per HR 126 and SR 63, of the feasibility of establishing a community college in Owensboro, Kentucky.

This study is of utmost importance to Murray State University since the Owensboro area is in the University's service area and this university has a history of providing public education opportunities to the citizenry of the area. This university has been sensitive to the needs of this area and has attempted to provide low-cost public higher education opportunities within the limits placed by the Council on Higher Education and the private colleges. For the last five and one-half years, Murray State University has provided credit and non-credit activities in the Owensboro-Henderson-Madisonville area.

OWENSBORO-DAVIESS COUNTY

In 1973, the MBA Program at MSU was first offered in Owensboro as part of the Owensboro Higher Education Consortium. OHEC was primarily a graduate consortium with Western Kentucky University and Murray State University offering graduate programs in cooperation with two private church supported institutions (Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College) in Owensboro. The two private schools provided classroom facilities. Under this arrangement, Murray State University offered the MBA Program and some select courses in graduate education. The consortium received support funding from the Council on Higher Education. This arrangement continued until 1979-80, at which time it was dissolved.

MSU continued to offer the MBA Program at Owensboro after the consortium arrangement was dissolved, as well as courses in Vocational Technical Education, through agreement with Western Kentucky University.

Deputy Director Jim Peyton
January 18, 1985
Page Two

In 1980, a full-time director for the MBA Program was assigned to Owensboro. This director continues in this assignment maintaining an office at the Chamber of Commerce building. The MBA Program at Owensboro continues to be a strong program, as indicated in Attachments I and II which show the number of courses and enrollments at Owensboro.

Currently, MSU is exploring with WKU the possibility of offering a graduate program in nursing in the Owensboro area. However, staffing needs, as well as projected class enrollments, must first be studied and addressed.

Non-credit activities in the Owensboro area have been limited to consulting work by several MSU professors. The Director of the Owensboro MBA Program has conducted an extensive number of workshops and seminars with local businesses and industries as well as civic groups, as indicated in Attachment III.

Several consulting activities in the area of communications have also been provided. This includes work with the Owensboro Publishing Company, communication training through the Chamber of Commerce for the Business and Professional Women's Club, and work with Industry and Technology in conducting an energy assessment for the Pinkerton Tobacco Company. Currently, a training seminar in management skills with the Field Packing Company is being planned. Other endeavors have also been conducted over the past two to three years.

Several management development activities have been organized through the Waterfield Center for Business, located on the campus of Murray State University. In the period from 1976-78 there was a consulting contract with State Contracting and Stone Company with a team of three MSU professors.

One other project worth noting, outside the business area in Owensboro, was an English project, conducted in cooperation with the two local school systems, the West Kentucky Writing Project, a modification of the San Francisco Bay Area Writing Project. (Note Attachment II, which shows enrollments in English classes in 1980-82.) The project was grant-funded, with the objective of working with a select group of elementary and secondary teachers to improve writing skills. In turn, these individuals became resource persons for other teachers in their school systems.

During this same period of time, several workshops offering CEUs have been offered. The Council on Higher Education's "Coordinating Mechanism of Off-Campus Courses" permits institutions to offer CEU activities outside their designated service areas. Attachment IV lists those activities provided by MSU to the Owensboro-Henderson-Hopkins County area.

Deputy Director Jim Peyton
January 18, 1985
Page Three

HENDERSON-MADISONVILLE AREA

In addition to these activities in the immediate Owensboro area, Murray State University has offered off-campus courses in the Henderson-Madisonville area since the establishment of graduate courses for teachers at MSU. The need to provide more courses and programs at these locations grew greatly and peaked in the late 70s and early 80s.

As this need developed, centralized locations were established at the two community colleges. Most of the courses offered at these two sites have been traditionally scheduled graduate classes for teachers, a non-traditional delivery system for teachers and administrators working on a masters degree and rank I. See Attachments V and VI.

The Henderson County field-responsive graduate program was begun in 1978 and expanded in 1979. The primary objective of this program was to establish a collaborative working relationship between a local school district and a regional university in an attempt to aid that district in meeting staff development and curriculum needs that existed in the district. The Hopkins County Program was initiated during the spring semester, 1981, and was somewhat smaller in scope, with the former on-site coordinator of the Henderson County Program transferred to Hopkins County. Attachments VII and VIII include summer program enrollments, traditionally scheduled classes, the field based program, and the Mining Management Technology Program.

As in Owensboro, CEU and non-credit activities have been arranged. Attachment IX lists these activities.

MSU/WKU AGREEMENT

To further expand public higher education opportunities, MSU and WKU entered into a cooperative agreement in Fall, 1984 (Attachment X). Due to the economic conditions of the State, as well as the low educational attainment level of higher education in Kentucky, the President of Western Kentucky University and I saw a need to address the needs of western Kentucky in a positive cooperative manner.

Among the initiatives outlined in this agreement are those which encourage individuals in this area to attend college; provide resources for the problem of adult literacy; encourage MSU and WKU to explore the possibility of providing an M.S. in Nursing in the Owensboro area, beginning in Fall, 1985; and call for a review of the off-campus operations presently offered by each institution for purposes of combining resources and providing courses in a more efficient manner to a wide range of individuals.

Deputy Director Jim Peyton
January 18, 1985
Page Four

ENROLLMENT PATTERNS

Recent data indicates a trend in the number of Daviess County students attending community colleges in Kentucky (Attachment XI). However, the number of students enrolled at Murray State from Daviess County has remained stable since 1975 (Attachment XI). The number of first-time freshmen from Daviess County has dropped dramatically at all Kentucky institutions of higher education, with a less dramatic decline at Murray State University. However, the number of first-time freshmen from Daviess County attending community colleges has increased dramatically in the last year (Attachment XII).

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Kentucky Higher Education's funding as a percent of General Fund Revenues has dropped from 19.2 percent in 1971-72 to 17.1 percent in 1985-86. This drop has occurred despite the addition of two public universities and numerous public service and research units to the total system. (Attachments XIII and XIV).

In addition, the Legislature has expressed concern over the duplication of programs, through SCR 30, and a need to better utilize higher education's resources.

CONCLUSION:

A new two-year institution in Owensboro would probably increase the college-going rate. (In addition, the enrollments in lower level divisions at Murray State University and Western Kentucky University would probably decrease, with the students joining us for only their junior and senior years. Thus, enrollments in the upper level divisions of MSU and WKU would probably increase.) However, it appears from studying current financial resources and the Commonwealth's history of being unable to increase the level of appropriations to the higher education system from the general fund (even though two new institutions were added to the system in 1970) that the Commonwealth of Kentucky cannot adequately fund another institution of higher education. In addition, with the recent movement on the part of the Legislature (SCR 30) to curb program duplication and to emphasize a more efficient utilization of resources, it appears a new institution of higher education is not the direction in which that body wants to move.

Therefore, it does not seem feasible to increase a system which is presently underfunded and underutilized but rather to more fully utilize that which presently exist to more adequately meet the needs of the citizenry. With a consortium of public universities (UKCC, MSU, WKU) drawing upon resources from Henderson Community College and Madisonville Community College, public education could be delivered to Owensboro. Overhead expenditures, location costs, and central counseling and other personnel would be the major costs to the Commonwealth. The

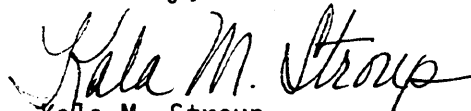
Deputy Director Jim Peyton
January 18, 1985
Page Five

establishment of a separate, new community college unit seems costly and unnecessarily duplicative when resources of two universities and two community colleges are nearby.

It would appear, as a result of SCR 30 as well as the level of funding higher education is receiving, that this approach is what the Legislature desires. This initiative has already begun with MSU and WKU assessing the needs of the area and cooperatively providing services and resources to meet these needs. This effort should simply be continued and expanded.

If I can provide further information at this time, please let me know. I look forward to participating in the study.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kala M. Stroup".

Kala M. Stroup
President

KMS:cbm
Attachments

EXTENDED CAMPUS -- DAVIESS COUNTY

YEAR	GRADUATE ENROLLMENT	UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	NUMBER OF CLASSES
1979-80	205	69	274	20
1980-81	138	16	154	12
1981-82	120	8	128	9
1982-83	70	34	104	8
1983-84	120	16	136	8
1984- Summer & Fall	85	7	92	4
Total	738	150	888	61

Number of Classes and Enrollments by Year

EXTENDED CAMPUS -- DAVIESS COUNTY

ENROLLMENT

YEAR	ELE	ENG	MBA	SEC	SED	VTE	TOTAL
1979-80	2		58	1	190	23	274
1980-81	1	18	68		49	18	154
1981-82		12	97			19	128
1982-83			76			28	104
1983-84			108			28	136
1984- Summer & Fall			77			15	92
Total	3	30	484	1	239	131	888

Enrollments by Programs

Businesses/Industries Provided Workshops/Seminars
by Murray State University

Martin-Marietta
W. R. Grace
Ohio Valley Management Club
Brescia College Staff
Daviess County Schools
Owensboro City Schools
Professional Accounting Society
Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors
Southwire Aluminum Company
Field Packing Company

CEU PROGRAMS

OWENSBORO

March 7-8, 1980
Child Custody & Law Office Management

August 23, 1979
Consumer Education for the Aging

February 3, 1981
Adult Learning Disabilities

March 8, 1982
The Art of Negotiating

September 23, 1980
Adult Learning Disabilities

May 10-12, 1982
Management Skills for Engineers

September 18, 1979
Competency Based Adult Education

March 4, 1980
Competency Based Adult Education

September 20, 1983
ABE Employability Skills Development

EXTENDED CAMPUS -- HENDERSON COUNTY

YEAR	GRADUATE ENROLLMENT	UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	TOTAL	NUMBER OF CLASSES
1979-80	683	0	683	33
1980-81	547	0	547	32
1981-82	96	0	96	7
1982-83	62	6	68	6
1983-84	35	0	35	3
1984- Summer & Fall	10	0	10	1
Total	1433	6	1439	82

Number of Classes and Enrollments by Year

EXTENDED CAMPUS -- HENDERSON COUNTY

ENROLLMENT

YEAR	ADE	ADM	EDU	ELE	GUI	REA	SEC	SED	VTE IAE	TOTAL
1979-80	8	26		241	44		349		15	683
1980-81		47		294	20	25	97	64		547
1981-82				7	16	11	2	60		96
1982-83			18	13			6	31		68
1983-84			16					19		35
1984- Summer & Fall								10		10
Totals	8	73	34	555	80	36	454	184	15	1439

Enrollments by Programs

EXTENDED CAMPUS -- HOPKINS COUNTY

YEAR	GRADUATE ENROLLMENT	UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	NUMBER OF CLASSES
1979-80	777	24	801	43
1980-81	701	100	801	53
1981-82	498	146	644	41
1982-83	480	140	620	40
1983-84	497	78	575	43
1984- Summer & Fall	178	28	206	22
Total	3131	516	3647	242

Number of Classes and Enrollments by Year

EXTENDED CAMPUS -- HOPKINS COUNTY

ENROLLMENT

YEAR	ADE	ADM	BED	BUA	EDU	ELE	ENG	ENT	GSC	GUI	HIS	MGT	MNT	NUR	REA	SEC	SED	SEH	VTE	TOTAL
1979-80	7	184				207				105					69	139	57		33	801
1980-81		169	12	15		200		58		83		10			44	140	34		36	801
1981-82		148				131		58	24	88	13	29			24	95			34	644
1982-83		78			87	137	5	73		36		33			27	88	15	22	19	620
1983-84		83	36		136	138		48		14		23			37	17	20		23	575
1984- Summer & Fall		47			51	32		7		18		8	5	8	7		4		19	206
Totals	7	709	48	15	274	845	5	244	24	344	13	103	5	8	208	479	130	22	164	3,647

ATTACHMENT VIII

Enrollments by Programs

CEU Programs
Henderson - Madisonville

HENDERSON

September 22, 1980
Adult Learning Disabilities

February 2, 1981
Adult Learning Disabilities

May 11-12, 1979
Practical Handling of
Domestic Relations

September 17, 1979
Competency Based Adult Education

March 3, 1980
Competency Based Adult Education

September 28-29, 1979
Practical Trial Techniques

September 21, 1983
ABE Employability Skills
Development

MADISONVILLE

June 19-20, 1979
CBE Implementation Workshop

April 29, 1979
Swine Practice Seminar

August 1-2, 1979
Leadership in Management
Workshop

October 18, 1982
ABE Data Collection

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
Murray State University and Western Kentucky University
September, 1984

INTRODUCTION

The climate in which higher education in this country presently exists is one of uncertainty characterized by fiscal exigency, enrollment decline, and a loss of credibility by the public. This revolution in higher education deviates from the building expansion of the 50s, the enrollment increases of the 60s, and the retrenchment of the 70s. This era calls for academic management unlike that exhibited since the late nineteenth century. It requires a combination of educational policy and planning with financial administration, and such a strategy calls for cooperation -- cooperation among the colleges and universities of this country and this state.

The recent surge of national reports examining education calls for alliances and partnerships among government, industry, education, and social institutions. A 1981 report of Kentucky's Council on Higher Education, In Pursuit of Excellence, which examined the future of higher education in Kentucky, called for cooperation among the institutions of higher education in Kentucky, both within research and program offerings. More recently, the Council has repeatedly called for regional cooperation among institutions within feasible proximity for such an arrangement.

Chapter One of the MGT report released in 1983 revealed the low educational attainment level and college-going rate in Kentucky, and called for better coordination of educational efforts. Legislators during the 1984 session of the General Assembly expressed concerns over duplicative efforts by institutions of higher learning.

The presidents at Murray State University and Western Kentucky University are interested in serving the people of Kentucky. We are interested in improving the educational attainment level, the college-going rate, and the continuing education offering. Therefore, Murray State University and Western Kentucky University are exhibiting the leadership needed for these times through a commitment to a cooperative spirit. This cooperative venture can have a positive impact on higher education and economic development in this state, especially Western Kentucky. Although three hours of driving time and 120 miles separate our two universities, we share the commitment that a cooperative effort will be of inestimable value to the people of the area.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

We agree that the following items are of immediate mutual interest:

1. We will work together to develop procedures for encouraging people in our areas of the state to attend college at an increasing rate. This action seems important for two reasons: (1) many high school students seem to overlook the career opportunities available to them if they receive a college diploma and (2) the continued economic and cultural development of the state is dependent upon developing the human resources to a level that business and industry will find Kentucky an attractive place to locate.
2. The problem of adult literacy needs special attention in most areas which our two universities serve. We need to determine the resources available on each of our campuses that could be directed specifically to this problem. We will work through our Vice Presidents for Academic Affairs to determine what we are currently doing at Murray and at Western in this area and who our potential faculty members are for assignment to this project.
3. We will work together in supporting the delivery of public education to the Owensboro area. Our two universities have already initiated several projects in that area. We will explore the possibility of working together in offering an M.S. in Nursing through Murray State beginning in fall, 1985.
4. We will continue to review the off-campus operations under the direction of each of our universities for the purpose of examining ways in which we can operate effective programs in a variety of communities. We want to be certain that as many communities as possible are receiving direct benefit from public universities.
5. We will continue to review the specific Masters programs offered on each of our campuses to determine if there are areas in which we have minimal productivity and quality. We will study the feasibility of possibly eliminating and combining programs. We may also wish to initiate programs not currently offered by either institution if there is sufficient need in this geographic area.
6. Our campuses will continue to require faculty, staff, and administrative development. We will schedule workshops or other exchanges which will permit us to use the talent on our campuses to better equip our personnel in carrying out their responsibilities. Whenever feasible, we will hold joint training sessions to reduce the expense to any one campus.
7. We are interested in outcome assessments and find our campuses only beginning to review and establish procedures for documenting the quality of our students. We will continue to share information on this topic and advise each other of programs and measurements which we feel are especially effective.

8. Western Kentucky University, working in cooperation with Murray State University, has filed an application for a license to operate an FM repeater station in the Henderson-Owensboro area. Dr. Charles Anderson (WKU) and Dr. Bill Parsons (MSU) will develop a plan for sharing programming activities for the station in the Henderson area. We want to include Henderson Community College in our planning in a way that will strengthen our ability to serve the public in the listening area.

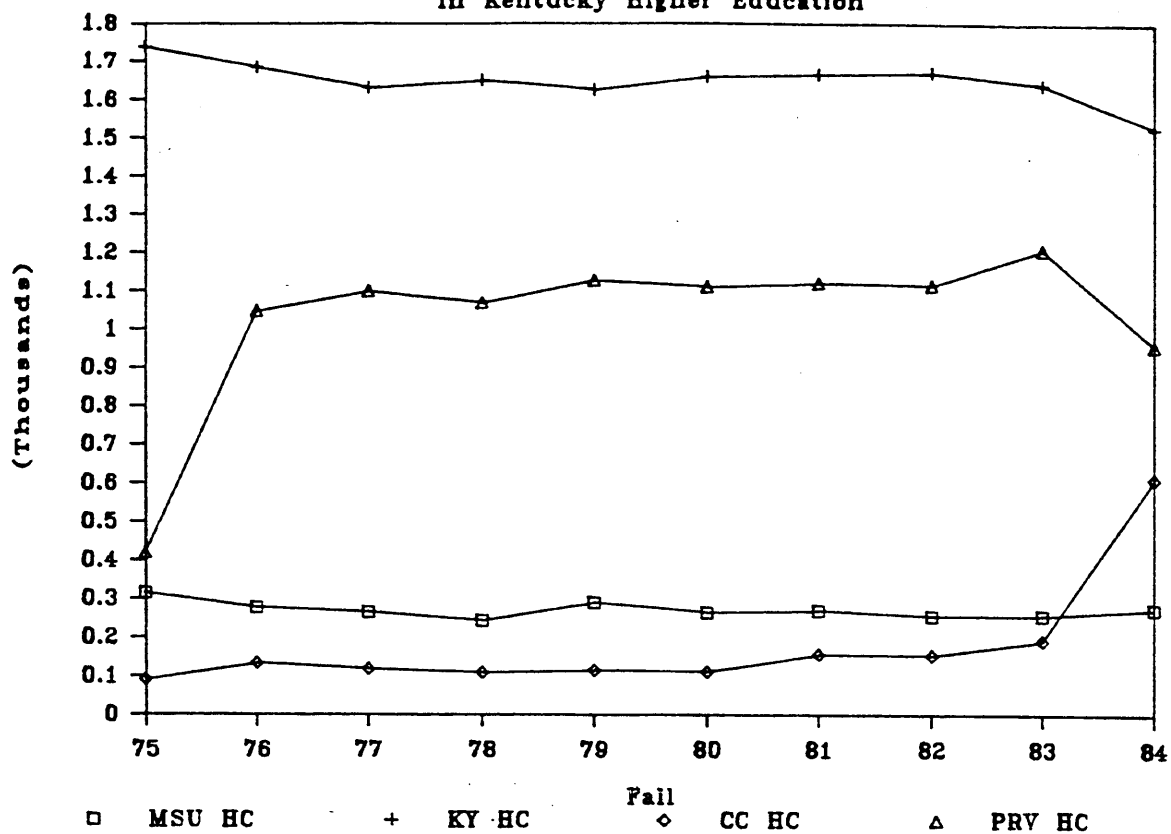
We will foster a cooperative spirit throughout our universities to encourage joint efforts in our colleges and departments as we meet educational needs and serve the Commonwealth.

Kala M. Stroup, President
Murray State University

Donald W. Zacharias, President
Western Kentucky University

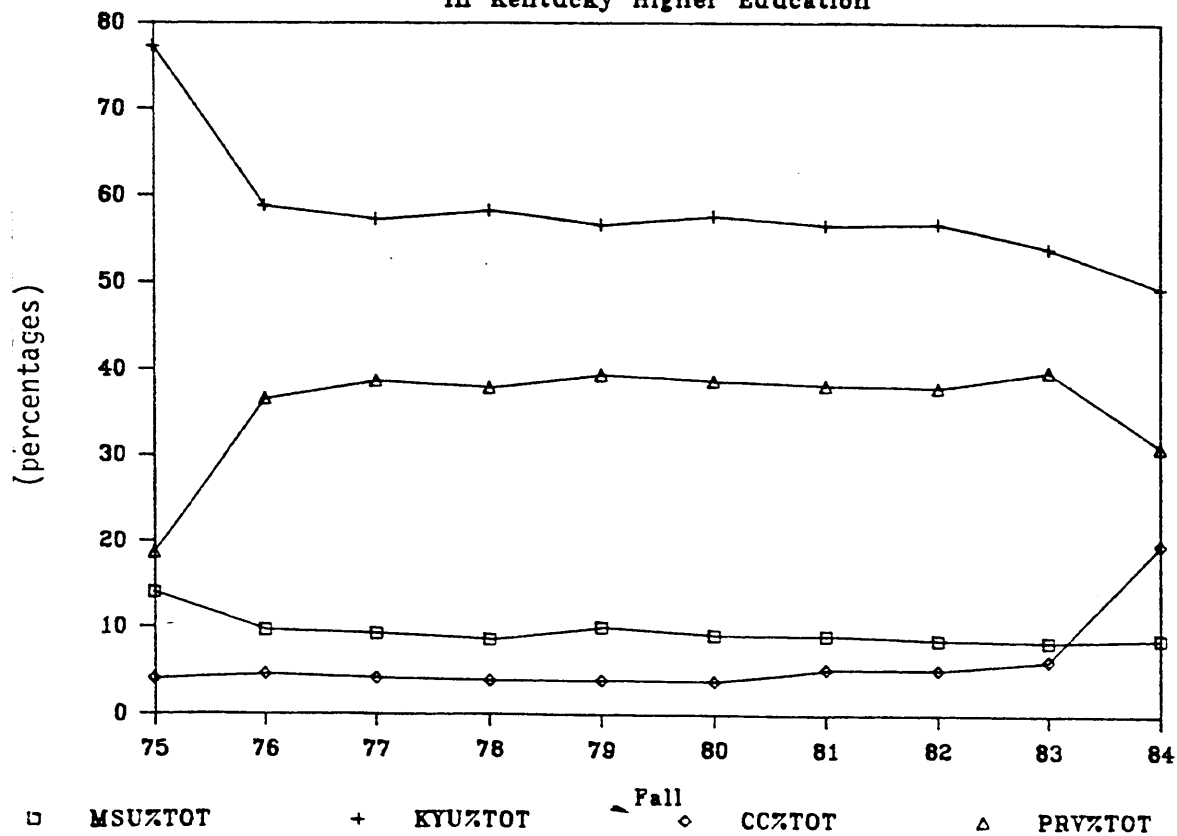
Daviess County Enrollments

in Kentucky Higher Education

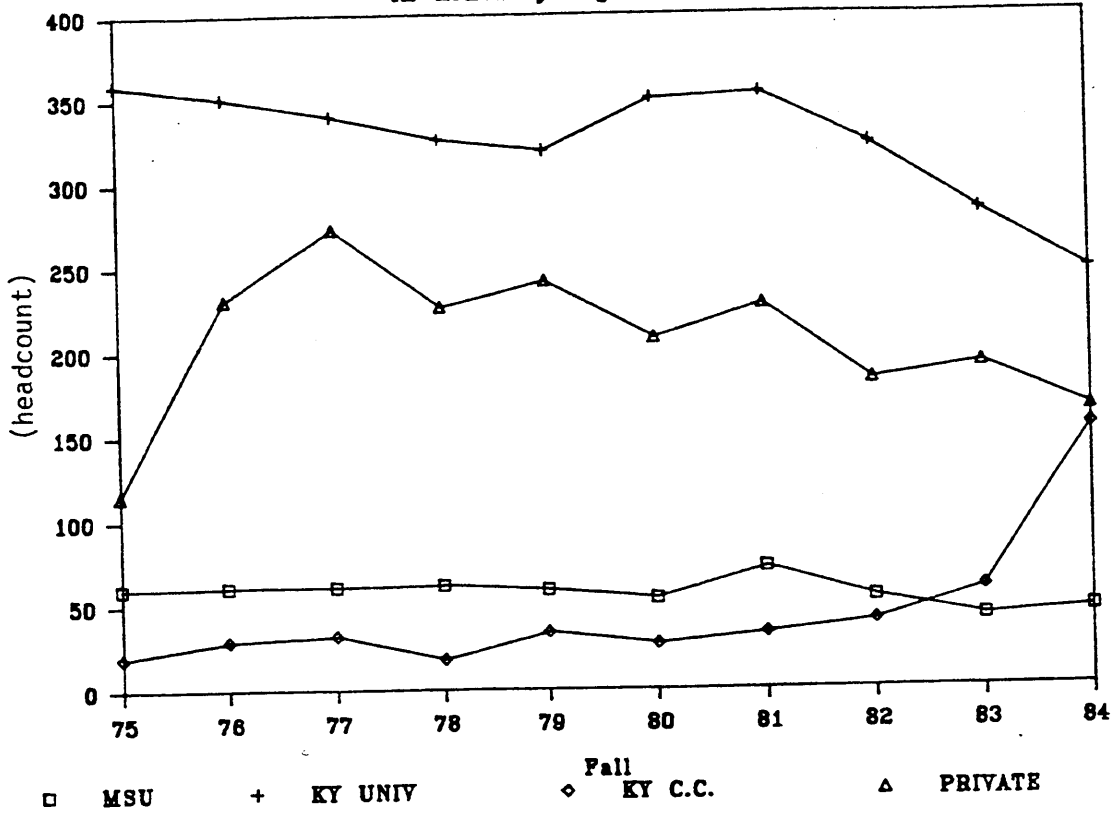


Daviess County Enrollments

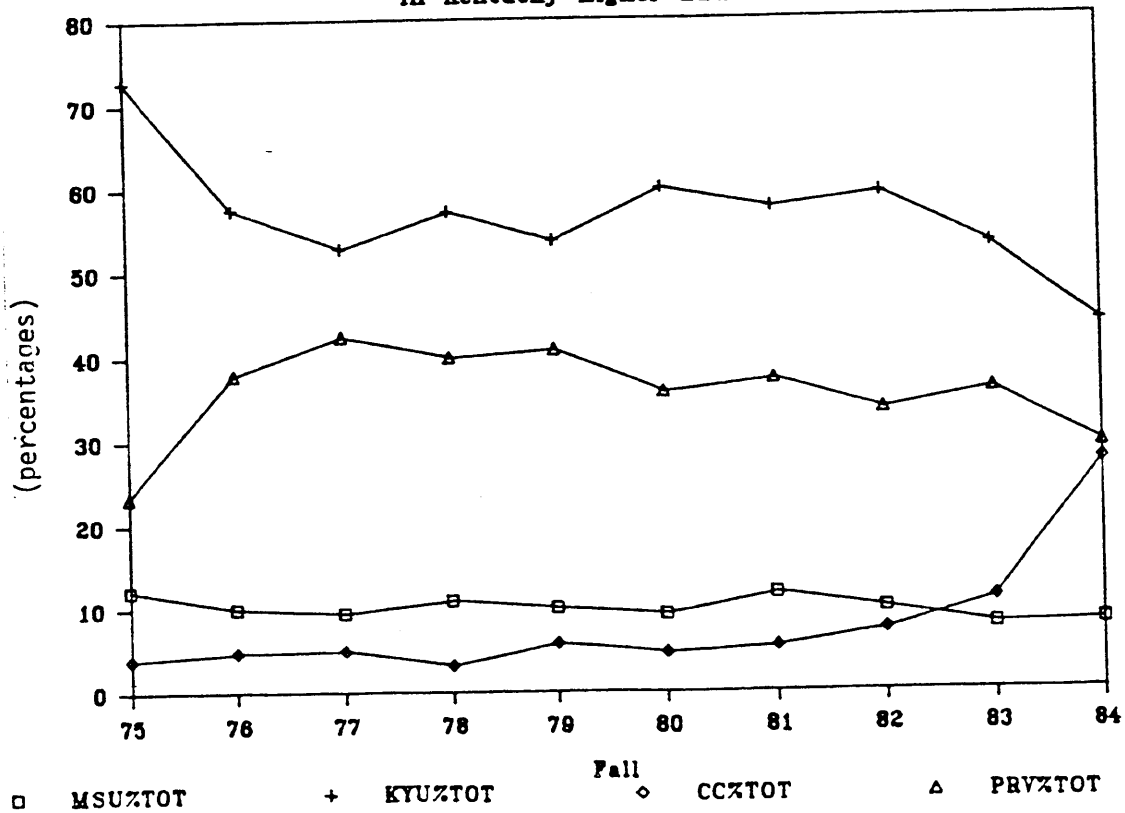
in Kentucky Higher Education



Daviess County First Time Frosh In Kentucky Higher Education

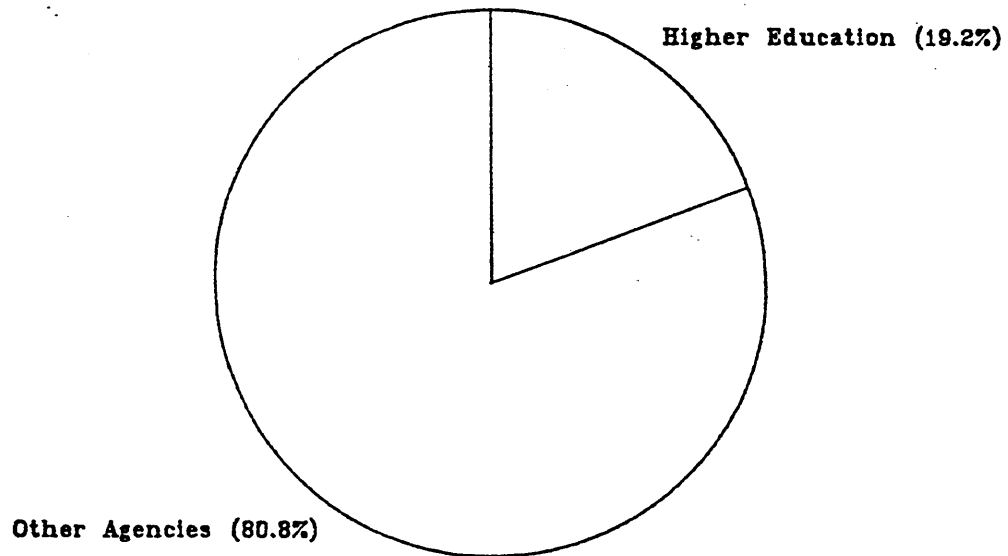


Daviess County First Time Frosh In Kentucky Higher Education



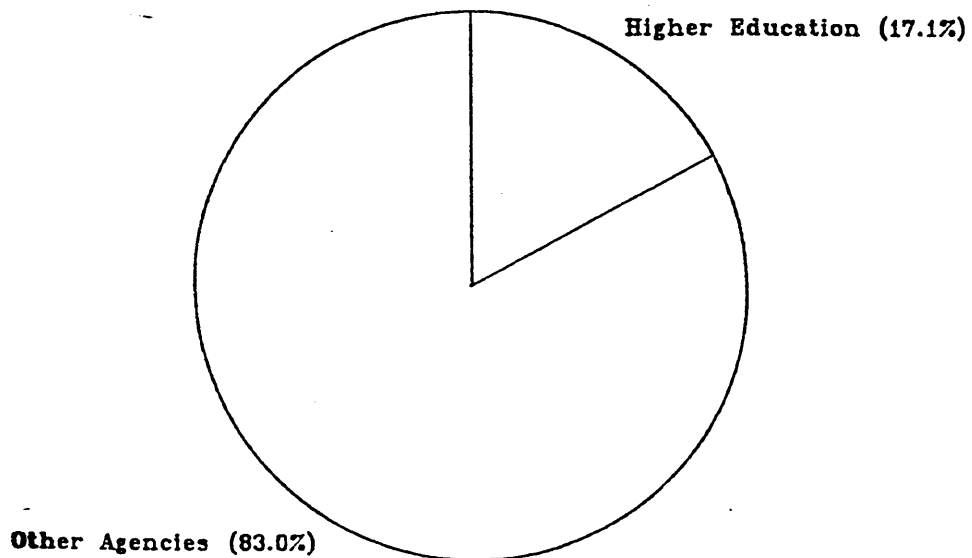
GENERAL FUND BUDGET ALLOCATION

1971-72



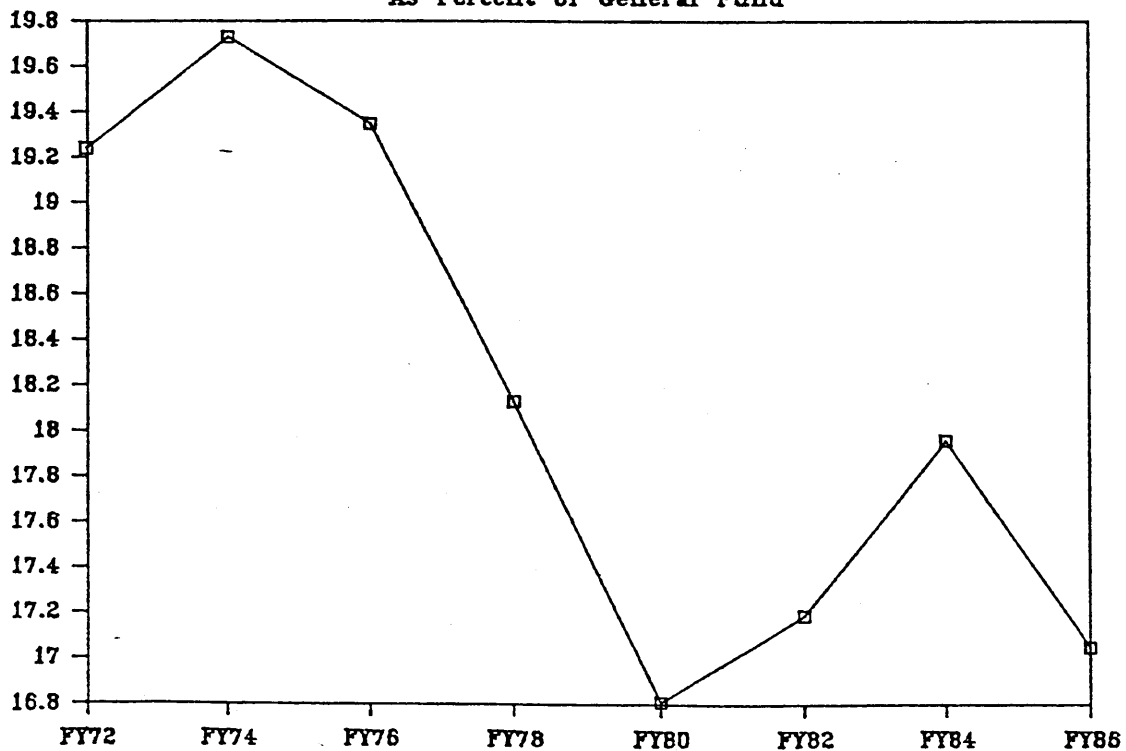
GENERAL FUND BUDGET ALLOCATION

1984-85



Higher Education Appropriations

As Percent of General Fund



COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION
GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND
HIGHER EDUCATION APPROPRIATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Higher Education Appropriation (Millions Dollars)</u>	<u>Higher Education As Percent Of General Fund Revenue</u>	<u>Percent Increase In Higher Education Base</u>
1971/72	\$117	19.24%	
1972/73	139	19.72	18.80%
1973/74	148	19.73	6.47
1974/75	165	19.88	11.49
1975/76	178	19.35	7.88
1976/77	222	18.38	24.72
1977/78	240	18.13	8.11
1978/79	287	17.19	19.58
1979/80	315	16.81	9.76
1980/81	350	17.20	11.11
1980/81 (Revised)	320	16.67	1.59
1981/82	395	17.14	12.86
1981/82 (Revised)	350	17.19	9.38
1982/83	384	16.33	9.71
1983/84	421	16.09	9.64
1983/84 (Revised)	421	17.96	
1984/85	428	17.08	1.60
1985/86	\$454	17.05%	6.16%



WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY 42101

January 22, 1985

Office of the President

Mr. Jim Peyton
Deputy Director for Research
Legislative Research Commission
State Capitol
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Jim:

Western Kentucky University appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposal to establish a community college in Owensboro. I have discussed this question for over five years and tried to be as responsive as the university's resources would allow. Although there has been disagreement about which university should deliver some specific services, all parties involved have remained cooperative. I hope that approach can be preserved.

I offer the following points as representing our position on a community college in Owensboro.

- 1.0 The critical shortage of state funds for the basic operations of the current universities should be a major factor in deciding what additional academic programs should be added. Unless there are major improvements in the amount of total funds for higher education, any reallocation to Owensboro will affect all of higher education.
- 2.0 Emphasis should be placed upon finding innovative ways to deliver the basic courses needed for a limited number of associate degree programs. Currently, Western Kentucky University offers some graduate courses via television to Owensboro. This is cost effective because one instructor in Bowling Green can teach students simultaneously in Owensboro and receive their communication by telephone. This program could easily be expanded for selected upper division or lower division courses.
- 3.0 If a community college is established, specific plans should be made to offer courses by Western at the upper division level. If the majors for the bachelor level degrees are not available through Western, then Murray State University should be permitted to offer the appropriate courses.

- 4.0 The current arrangements for providing graduate programs and continuing education is working well and should be continued.
- 5.0 If community college courses are offered, major emphasis should be placed upon flexible scheduling and the ability to reduce the commitment within two to three years. There is no evidence that there will be a sustained demand for courses after the backlog of local students is served.
- 6.0 Efforts should be made to give students advice related to long-term educational objectives rather than encouraging them to stop with an associate degree. In addition, major support for students requiring financial aid, counseling, and placement will be needed for the programs to be accessible and effective. On-campus degree programs offer students a better opportunity for receiving the necessary student services. Western and Murray State should work closely with Henderson Community College in devising ways to meet this need for students in Owensboro.

These are the major points that occur to me as a result of my discussions. There is strong evidence to support the notion that classes taught in Owensboro have some impact on enrollment at public universities in Western Kentucky for at least two years and cause a decline in students. There is also the possibility that the community college could promote higher education by awakening new interests in people who have been denied access because of cost and geographical location. Our people are prepared to work with you in weighing each of these factors.

Sincerely,



Donald W. Zacharias
President

DWZ:gg

cc: Mr. Joseph Iracane
Mr. Harry Snyder
Dr. Robert Haynes
Dr. George Overstreet

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE
HENDERSON, KY. 42420

January 11, 1985

Dr. Jim Peyton
Deputy Director for Research
Legislative Research Council
State Capitol
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Dr. Peyton:

In response to your letter of November 16, 1984, I am submitting a statement for your consideration in completing the feasibility study on establishing a community college in Owensboro, Kentucky.

On the outset it is clear that a community college program should be available in Owensboro. It has the population, it has the need, it has a significant number of low income families that could profit from low cost education but who could never afford to attend private colleges, and it has responded beyond expectation to the present program being provided. While Henderson Community College has played a large role in carrying out the present program it has also been involved in providing past services to Daviess County to the very limited extent to which this was possible considering the opposition of the private colleges and the Owensboro Consortium. In 1983-84, the most recent effort of Henderson Community College to enlarge class offerings in Owensboro in the technical areas resulted in an encouraging response. This encouragement has also been reflected in a 15 year history of increasing enrollment participation by Daviess County students in Henderson Community College classes and programs. There has always been recognition of Owensboro as the most important and potential growth area in the Henderson Community College service area and some class offerings have been provided in Owensboro since 1974.

The criteria for establishment of two-year institutions calls for a minimum population of 50,000. This can easily be met by Owensboro but if a new community college was established it would leave the Henderson Community College primary geographic area barely over this minimum. If the overlapping of area that is also served by Madisonville Community College and potentially could be served by an Owensboro Community College is taken into consideration the effective service area could be even more diminished. This is a serious impact factor that the Commission should weigh very carefully.

The outlook for economic growth is excellent in the entire Ohio Valley area and both Henderson and Owensboro are closely tied into the GRADD and the Green River Region for Vocational Education. These established relationships should be retained and given consideration when a community college organizational structure is being recommended.

Dr. Jim Peyton
Page 2
January 11, 1985

There is enthusiastic evidence of support from the Owensboro community and long standing support in Henderson. The Henderson Community College Advisory Board appointed by various governors has included a member from Owensboro since 1977.

The criteria for minimum student enrollment suggests that approximately 1,000 students should be graduating from secondary schools annually. I believe that Owensboro will meet this criteria but should a community college be established there this criteria could no longer be met by Henderson. The total high school graduates from Henderson, Union and Webster Counties in 1984 was 834 and the Webster County area being served by Madisonville Community College would reduce this figure even lower. Since other institutions of higher education are also located in both the Henderson and Owensboro area, the increasing of this guideline minimum would also increase the impact of this factor on Henderson as well as Owensboro.

The commuting area travel time one way between Owensboro and Henderson is approximately forty minutes and will be decreased with the opening of the new Henderson By-Pass. The area to the south and east of Daviess County could obviously be served better by a campus in Owensboro.

The primary concern of Henderson Community College in this matter is not the provision for better Community College services to the Owensboro area but the reduction of the service area potential of Henderson Community College. There can be no conclusion drawn from studying this problem that will not find a negative enrollment impact on the present and long range enrollment projections for this college. If enrollment is translated into financial support and program services these will also be negatively affected. While any solution to resolving the increased Community College needs for Owensboro will probably call for a campus or for greatly expanded facilities and staff in that community, the least impact on Henderson Community College would be an organizational arrangement that would create an expanded service area with campuses at Henderson and Owensboro. This kind of arrangement would soften the ultimate impact on Henderson by leaving a common regional planning area as it presently exists through Green River Area Development District and the Green River Vocational Region and by creating a stronger and better coordinated base for program planning and development. Through an expanded and enlarged service area there would be the potential for a much stronger overall Community College program that could strengthen the coordinated program offerings in both communities. While some coordination would always be provided through the Community College System I do not believe that it would be as effective or as valuable to the interests of the Henderson community as a Community College organization that would leave the existing service area in tact through joint campuses rather than separate and competing ones. Aside from the basic educational issue, there needs to be action that would bring these two primary communities together rather than providing more grounds for separation and competition.

Dr. Jim Peyton
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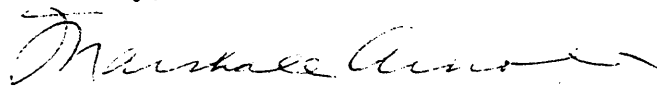
There should be no serious problem in Owensboro to find part-time instructors and this community provides attractive opportunities and services for potential faculty. There is also no reason to believe that an adequate physical site could not be provided for a college campus.

In conclusion, I would like to summarize the primary points that I think the Owensboro feasibility study should carefully consider.

1. There will be a negative impact on Henderson Community College through reduced enrollments, reduced resources, reduced staff and reduced potential for future operation.
2. Henderson Community College has a record of increasing service to Owensboro under clearly restrictive circumstances and has greatly contributed to the present arrangements within the limits of available support.
3. An independent Community College in Owensboro with an appropriate service area would leave the Henderson Community College service area seriously limited and which could not meet the high school graduate criterion and which would leave the population base criterion at a marginal level.
4. There is a need for Community College programs in Owensboro and an expanded two campus Community College program would provide the best possible and strongest program potential for both communities and, perhaps, be the most economical approach for administration. A new Community College name is suggested to reduce the possibility of community conflicts with an Owensboro campus and a Henderson campus. This arrangement would be the most acceptable solution to the present Henderson Community College interests.

I trust that you will give appropriate consideration to these statements. I believe that they are basically objective views and given in consideration of the needs of Owensboro and the long standing history and existence of one of the original community colleges.

Sincerely,



Marshall Arnold
Director

MA/cg

cc: Dr. Charles T. Wethington, Jr.

HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE ADVISORY BOARD

Henderson Community College

Henderson, Kentucky 42420

January 11, 1985

Legislative Research Commission
Frankfort
Kentucky 40601

ATTENTION: Dr. Jim Peyton

Dear Dr. Peyton:

In response to your letter of November 16, 1984, the Henderson Community College Advisory Board respectfully requests that the following be considered in the joint study of the feasibility of establishing a community college in Owensboro, Kentucky:

1. There has been a long time effort by Henderson Community College to serve the Owensboro-Daviess County area as is evidenced by significant increases in enrollment from there since 1970 -- 32 students in 1970, 169 students in 1983. Our nursing program and real estate classes have been especially popular, and some classes have even been held in Owensboro.

We think it is interesting that in 1976 when we attempted to increase our offerings in Owensboro, our efforts met with opposition from an Owensboro consortium of other colleges serving the area with the apparent official sanction of the Counsel on Higher Education.

Then, in 1983 when we again attempted to increase our course offerings, the Owensboro Citizens Committee had become active in its effort to secure a community college for Owensboro.

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January 10, 1985

2. Owensboro-Daviess County has always been considered a part of Henderson Community College's service area and is important to our satisfying the minimum population (50,000) criterion for two year institutions as adopted January 12, 1968, particularly since we already share Webster County with Madisonville Community College. Obviously, reducing our service area by taking away Daviess County could have a detrimental effect on us. This concern is also reflected in the secondary school graduation criterion since we would stand to lose the graduates of the four Daviess County high schools.

3. The general impact of competing institutions so geographically close to each other concerns us. Duplication of programing should be guarded against from an economic standpoint and to insure the integrity and purpose of Henderson Community College and the Community College System generally. And, of course, the inevitable political struggles for funding are an uninviting prospect.

In conclusion, we are not attempting to draw any "battle lines" but we do ask that in considering what is best for Owensboro, you consider on equal footing what is best for Henderson Community College. We sincerely hope that our respective interests are compatible and that your decision will be of mutual benefit. In fact, we are especially interested in the idea of a dual-campus arrangement which even now appears to be working rather well on an interim basis.

Very truly yours,

By William B. Norment, Jr.
William B. Norment, Jr., Chairman
Henderson Community College
Advisory Board

WBNJr/kaw

cc: Dr. Charles T. Wethington, Jr.
Kentucky Counsel on Higher Education
Dr. Marshall Arnold



UNIVERSITY DRIVE
MADISONVILLE, KY 42431
TELEPHONE (502) 821-2250
DR. ARTHUR D. STUMPF, DIRECTOR

December 5, 1984

Mr. Jim Peyton
Deputy Director for Research
Legislative Research Commission
State Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Peyton:

Relative to the joint feasibility study concerning the establishment of a public community college in Daviess County, the information below refers to the SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF REPORT TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY enclosed with your letter to me of November 16, 1984.

More than 500 people are taking advantage of the courses offered in Owensboro this Fall Semester by Henderson Community College. In my professional opinion, the overall effect of this enrollment is a very positive one. Most of these people probably would not have been able to go to college if this opportunity had not been available to them.

There may be some effect on the enrollment of Madisonville Community College with the establishment of a community college in Daviess County. The fact that Daviess County borders on McLean and Ohio Counties is significant. We have traditionally drawn a few students from Ohio County and from Daviess County. McLean County is a part of our service area, and residents there constitute a substantial part of our enrollment. We've had some excellent students from McLean County. Students from there have held the position of President of our Student Government Association for the past 3 out of 4 years.

The figures below show the total enrollment of MCC since 1979 compared to enrollments of residents of McLean, Ohio, and Daviess Counties at MCC since 1979.

OWENSBORO VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
1501 Frederica Street - Owensboro, Kentucky 42301
(502)684-9871

January 31, 1985

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Henderson Community College in Owensboro is of great benefit to me because I am a full day time instructor at the Owensboro Vocational Technical School and I can pick up my credits toward my associate degree very conveniently at reasonable rates.



Wade B. Cotton
Plumbing Instructor


OWENSBORO VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
1501 Frederica Street - Owensboro, Kentucky 42301
(502)684-9871

January 30, 1985

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I believe the Community College has been an excellent opportunity for many people to go to college who otherwise would not be able to attend college.

Owensboro will continue to support the Community College and I believe the State should continue classes in the future.



Perry Bennett
Sheet Metal Instructor

ed

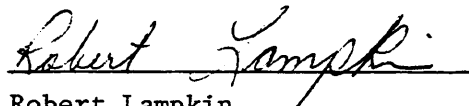
OWENSBORO VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
1501 Frederica Street - Owensboro, Kentucky 42301
(502)684-9871

January 30, 1095

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Community College is a great help to Vocational teachers securing the required hours needed for certification. It saves money on travel, lodging and tuition. Usually the teachers taking courses are the newer teachers who are on the lower end of the pay scale and need every break they can get.

The Community College is a great asset for the Owensboro area.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert Lampkin", written over a horizontal line.

Robert Lampkin
Carpentry Instructor

ed

OWENSBORO VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
1501 Frederica Street - Owensboro, Kentucky 42301
(502)684-9871

January 31, 1985

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I fully support the Community College in Owensboro and urge all concerned to provide funding for its continuation.

I would further like to see arrangements made whereby students in Vocational Education programs - who so desire - could receive credit toward an Associate Degree through the Owensboro Community college.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles Keown", written over a horizontal line.

Charles Keown
Instructor
Basic Electricity/Electronics

ed



Kentucky Department of Education

Alice McDonald, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

January 31, 1985

Jim Peyton, Deputy Director
Legislative Research Commission
State Capitol
Frankfort, KY 40601

Dear Mr. Peyton:

This is in response to your letter concerning the establishment of a community college in Owensboro. There is a need for the community college. Owensboro should be entitled to our fair share of the higher education money. Those vocational teachers in the Owensboro Vocational Technical School who have expressed an opinion on this issue have been in favor of the continued funding of the community college. I support the continued funding and believe this effort should be closely related to all other educational efforts in this area.

Students in vocational technical programs wish to begin a career. They are seeking ways to become employable with income and also continue their education to higher levels. With different educational institutions having separate programs, often areas of education are duplicated, causing for example a practical nurse to repeat many of the same studies and practices in an associate degree program. All areas of technical education should be planned, and implemented as a total career program. A student could stop and start again as they needed. There has been a minimum amount of planning in this respect, but not nearly enough to be adequate. With newer advanced technologies, all educational institutions must work together in curriculum, objectives and philosophy so a student can plan a career ladder with provisions for inservice and continuing education programs at every level. College credit should be given for vocational technical training, where applicable, toward a degree. With only this concern I feel the community college in Owensboro is needed and wanted.

Thank you for your sincere efforts in this area of concern. If we can be of help, please let us know. Thanks also for the opportunity to comment.

Attached are a few statements from instructors at this school.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Martin Cecil".

Martin Cecil
Principal

Encl: Instructor statements

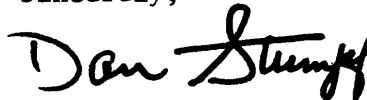
bgg

Mr. Jim Peyton
December 5, 1984
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	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
Total Headcount at Madisonville Community College, Fall Semester	1417	1409	1266
McLean County Students -----	112-----	107-----	84
Ohio County Students -----	10-----	16-----	16
Daviess County Students -----	7-----	12-----	8
Headcount from McLean, Ohio, and Daviess Counties -----	129-----	135-----	108
Percent of Total Headcount represented by students from McLean, Ohio, and Daviess Counties -----	9.1%-----	9.6%-----	8.5%

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>
Total Headcount at Madisonville Community College, Fall Semester	966	845	775
McLean County Students -----	65-----	34-----	27
Ohio County Students -----	17-----	10-----	8
Daviess County Students -----	3-----	5-----	9
Headcount from McLean, Ohio, and Daviess Counties -----	85-----	49-----	44
Percent of Total Headcount represented by students from McLean, Ohio, and Daviess Counties -----	8.8%-----	5.8%-----	5.7%

Sincerely,



Arthur D. Stumpf
Director

ADS:dw

